CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
GROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

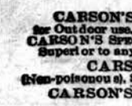
No. 50,787—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1896.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th Sept.
			SATURDAY, 9 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5261	M. De Horne	17th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th ,,
B.M. INDIA	3003	R. F. Briscoe	31st ,,
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7588	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	W. A. Wheler	28th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	3000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	,, ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,703	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	380	7th Nov.
INDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1360	Rs. 625

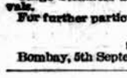
INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Sept., 1896.

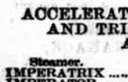
Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 28, 1896.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
BOMBAY JAPAN LINE.



THE S. S. "OSBORNE," Captain Rettie, 3,133 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 12th Sept.
For freight and passage apply to
TATA AND SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 31st August, 1896.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	25th September,

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to—
EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON
In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 1st September, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS,
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October 1896.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st ,,
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. ,,
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELBOURNE	Rogliano	4,080	24th Sept.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
The S. S. "ALPHEE," Captain Despras, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for DIEGOSUAREZ, MAJUNGA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA and DELAGOA BAY, on the 8th October, 1896.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF, on or about 20th October, 1896.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 12th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST, PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 8th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th Sept., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on or about the 10th Sept., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gawdur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahreun, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, about the 12th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, about the 9th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 11th September.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 23th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th September, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

S. S. "HOSEINEE," Captain HUGHES, 1,601 Tons, WILL SAIL for PORT NATAL, direct on the 19th instant.
For Freight and Passage Money apply to the Undersigned at No. 1, Ash Lane.
A. H. Z. SHEERAZEE,
Managing Agent.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.
DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—
United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.
The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.
Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.
CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by "Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

TRADE MARK.

PRESENTATION PLATE
AND
PRIZES FOR ALL OCCASIONS.
SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATED
CUPS, GOBLETS, BOWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRIZES SUITABLE FOR
TENNIS,
GOLF,
GYMKHANAS,
RACE MEETINGS.
PRIZES MADE TO ORDER.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MARIE CORELLI'S GREAT SUCCESSES { THE MIGHTY ATOM, CAMEOS, SORROWS OF SATAN, BARABBAS, ROMANCE OF TWO WORLDS, } Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 2 { THOMAS HARDY'S NEW NOVEL JUDE THE OBSCURE } Rs. 2.

There is an infinite beauty of style; there are passages of rare spiritual beauty, and of a sad and fine irony; there is colour, quaintness, charm. The hand is the hand of a master.—*Daily Chronicle.*

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE.

"SANDY COOK."
THIS excellent BLEND of HIGHLAND WHISKY has been very popular wherever introduced.
Rs. 3-0 per Bottle. Rs. 35-0 per Dozen.
AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.
Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.
MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.
If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.
BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI. Bunder Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming Girls, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

FINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

In recent years it has become the habit in all sorts and conditions of trade to cry out
"CHEAP LINES,"
but nothing has enjoyed so much favour with the public as "Cheap Lines" in watches. Watches in tin cases from Rs. 3 to Gold Watches for Rs. 45, all obtaining equal prominence as being,
FULLY JEWELLED.
with 10, 20 and sometimes 30 jewels to recommend them. This Ostentatious display of jewels (!) seems to find attractions for many; but the intelligent reasoning section of the Public for whom we lay ourselves out would understand that for such absurd prices it would be impossible to obtain anything but mitations, and even if jewels did exist in the better lasses of watches, they are of use only when
WELL FINISHED AND WELL FITTED.
All "Cheap Lines" of goods come from—no one knows where. They possess no identity. They have no parents and are offered to the world without any character whatsoever
GENUINE ENGLISH WATCHES.
come to us with an unbroken record of advance and a reputation extending over a period of nearly
FOUR CENTURIES.
Of course the horological machines of the Sixteenth Century, cannot be compared with the precision exacted from time-keepers to-day; as during the last 50 years progress has been very marked and has consisted chiefly in perfecting what had already been given to the Horological world.
The English Watches we beg to offer to the Public of which every part has been
MADE IN ENGLAND,
are the finest time-keepers ever imported into India, and are guaranteed as being the
ACME OF PERFECTION.
MOVEMENT. Keyless, 3 plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium brequet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully tempered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperature.
GOLD AND SILVER.
(Gentlemen's Full Size.)

18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case	Rs. 550
18-Carat Gold heavy Hunting Case	,, 600
18-Carat Gold heavy Half-hunting Case	,, 625
Sterling Silver Crystal face Case	,, 225
Sterling Silver Hunting Case	,, 240
Sterling Silver Half-hunting Case	,, 250

SMALLER AND THEREFORE LOWER PRICED WATCHES ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

BASS'S BEERS. Bottled by E. and J. BURKE. The finest bottling imported.
PALE ALE.....per dozen 7-8 per pints 5-8 } Poona rates 2 annas
LIGHT BITTER ... ,, ,, 7-8 ,, ,, 5-8 } per dozen higher.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA & SIMLA,
HAVING Closed their BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT in Bombay, are prepared to receive and execute all orders as heretofore at their
HEAD OFFICES, CALCUTTA.
Catalogues and Monthly Trade Circulars will be posted to all who desire to have them, and all orders will receive prompt and carefu attention. VISITORS TO CALCUTTA are cordially invited to inspect their large show rooms and Manufactory at 8, Old Court House Street, established in 1808.
HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
MAKERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN "APOLLO" SHIRTS.
UNEQUALLED FOR STYLE, WEAR, FIT.
QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
WRITE FOR OUR NEW
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,
WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

INSTANTANEOUS AND ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF THE AUSTRALIAN VAUDEVILLE COMPANY

The vast Audience pronounced the Company to be the best that has ever visited Bombay, and the

"WONDERFUL BOXING KANGAROO."

PETER JACKSON,

Electrified the house by his Marvellous PERFORMANCE.

TO-NIGHT,

ALL NEW SONGS AND SPECIALTIES.

Reserved Seats. SOUNDY, Rs. 2.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER,

The Company will appear at the LIBRARY, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, by kind permission of Major S. G. BIRD, Commanding.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.

PUBLIC LECTURES, College Hall, Chowpatty, at 5-45 P.M

SATURDAY, the 12th September:—The Honourable Mr. Justice RANADE, M.A., LL.B., "A Review of Fraser's Gifford Lectures on the Philosophy of Theism." President Dr. D. Macfadyan, M.A., LL.D.

MONDAY, 14th September:—N. G. CHANDAVARKAR, B.A., LL.B., "Individualism and Liberty in Matters of Social Progress." President, Sir CHARLES FARRAN.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 10th September, also on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 14th and 15th idem, being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

FOR SALE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1896,

AT 4 P.M.,

An Eligible Property—Pleasantly Situated.

No. 8, QUEEN'S GARDENS, POONA.

A LARGE ROOMY BUNGALOW, with a separate Cottage, and a number of outhouses (including 2 office rooms). A nice garden and spacious compound measuring about 22,151 square yards.

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

COLOURED—SHIRTS

—NEW BLUES—

—NEW PINKS—

SPOTS, STRIPES AND FIGURES.

NEW

SOFT KEMPTON SHIRTS.

ASQUITH & LORD,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the CONTRACT for the manufacture and sale of COUNTRY SPIRIT in the area comprising the revenue district of Akola, Buldana and Basim in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for a period of three years from 1st April, 1897, under the Central Distillery still-head duty, and Minimum Guaranteed Revenue System.

Particulars can be obtained on application to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Excise, Amraoti Camp, Berar.

A. HASTINGS, Major,
Officiating Inspector-General of Excise, H. A. D.
Amraoti, 5th September, 1896.

WANTED,

FOR the Dharwar Municipality, an Experienced ENGINEER GRADUATE. Salary Rs. 50 and horse allowance Rs. 15 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to the Vice-PRESIDENT, up to 30th September, 1896.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Vice-President, Dharwar Municipality.
Dharwar Municipal Office, 1st September, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 16th September, for the supply of any quantity up to 500 Tons of the best quality of TEAK LOG TIMBER, for early delivery. Moulmein, Rangoon, or Siam Teak may be offered.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered on the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment, shewing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon, or Siam.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th September, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RAO BAHADUR NANA MOROJEE of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

DINKER NANA MOROJEE, one of the Sons of the deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay, aforesaid, the 3rd day of September, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Sixtieth Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Ag. Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

J. KERR ANDERSON,
The 3rd day of September, 1896.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

WINES AND SPIRITS,

Bottled by J. CONNELL.

WHISKIES.

OLD HIGHLAND****	per doz. Rs.	38
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	" "	27
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow Label)	" "	24
OLD SCOTCH (White Label)	" "	23
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	" "	26
IRISH WHISKY	" "	25

BRANDIES.

JAMES CONNELL'S****, a choice, thoroughly matured grape spirit (12 years' old)	per doz. Rs.	47
JAMES CONNELL'S*** (10 years' old)	" "	35
JAMES CONNELL'S Old Pale, a good "Pog" Brandy	" "	23

DIABETES CURED! DIABETES CURED!!

DR. C. C. GHOSH'S

ANTI-DIABETIC SPECIFIC

(Specific for Diabetes Insipidus and Mellitus.)

Thousands of desperate and long-standing cases cured with in the last 25 years.

Price Rs. 10.—Packing as. 4 only.

C. C. GHOSH & CO., Chemists, &c., FYZABAD, Oudh.

KOP'S BEER

(NON-ALCOHOLIC.)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT MAZAGAON STATION.

THE public are advised that from 10 a.m., on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, the Telegraph Office at Wari Bunder will be CLOSED and from 12 noon on the same date a Telegraph Office will be opened at the Mazagaon Station for the receipt and despatch of paid telegrams from the public.

E. W. KEILY,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 5th of September, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Firms of Mr. HAYIM SALIM, in BOMBAY, and Mr. SALIM HABIB, in PARIS, who have been carrying on Business as Jewellers in Partnership, will from THIS DAY, carry the same in Bombay and Paris, as heretofore under the name and style of Messrs. SALIM and HABIB.

HAYIM SALIM.

1st August, 1896.

MADRAS RACES.

3RD, 5TH, 8TH AND 10TH OCTOBER, 1896.

OWNERS are reminded that the FINAL ENTRIES for the October Meeting CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 15th September, 1896.

For programme see Racing Calendar of May 29th No. 29, and "Asian" of May 22nd No. 607. Special attention is drawn to No. II General Conditions.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Association, will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 8th September, 1896, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the outgoing Committee for the year 1895-96.
2. To elect Members of Committee for the year 1896-97.
3. To consider and, if approved, rescind, or give power to the Committee to hold in abeyance, Rule 2, of the Association.
4. To consider and, if approved, alter Rule 3 of the Association, so as to reduce the subscription payable by Members from Rs. 80 to 60 per annum, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

A. F. BEAUFORT,
Chairman.

Bombay, 29th August, 1896.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 2-30 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1896.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To approve the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Mulraj Khatau, as a Director of the Company.

IV.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st to 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th August, 1896.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent up to 12 noon, on THURSDAY, the 17th September, 1896, for the PURCHASE of the following Unserviceable Stores in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee:—

Brass Filings	Cwts.	160	0	0
Brass Old	"	1000	0	0
Iron Cast Scrap	"	73	0	15
Iron Wrought Scrap	"	4	1	1
Lead Dross	"	234	0	0

The Articles may be seen daily between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Deposit required to accompany the Tender Rs. 500 in Government Promissory or Currency Notes.

Full particulars regarding Bond of Agreement, printed Forms of Tenders, &c., are procurable on payment of Annas Four from this Office.

M. WALKER, Captain, R.A.,
Superintendent, S. A. A. Factory.
Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, 3rd Sept., 1896.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1896.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Ten and one quarter Lakhs Rupees (Rs 10,25, 000) for the purpose of various works of improvement to the properties of the Trust.

The Trustees have fixed a minimum rate of 100 per cent. under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest, and rateably to the next lower Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application.

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, 17th October, 1896, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 1 o'clock p.m. (gun-fire), on Tuesday, 22nd September, 1896, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Finance Committee of the Trustees.

Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,

F. G. DUMAYNE.
Secretary,

Bombay, 1st September, 1896.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1896.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....hereby tender for Rupees.....of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees..... An as.....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees.....and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 17th October, 1896.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

(Signature).....

(Address).....

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of September, 1896, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Monday, the 24th day of August, 1896, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

1—That the Board be authorized to extend the Mill by the erection of such New Buildings and Tank and or the alteration of such existing Buildings and Tanks and to provide such New Engines, Boilers, Machinery and Gearing as the Board may think advisable.

2—That the Board be authorized to increase the Capital of the Company to Twenty-two and a-half lacs of Rupees (22,50,000) by the creation of 1500 New Shares of Rupees Five hundred each to be called "B shares," which B shares shall in the first instance be offered by the Board to the shareholders of the Company on the Register on the 14th September, 1896, in the proportion of one of such "B Shares" for every old share held on that date with the option to accept by 30th September, 1896, the B Shares so offered or any less number thereof the residue of the "B shares" not so applied for and taken up to be disposed of as the Board may think fit.

3—That on such increase of Capital being made by the Board the Vth para of the memorandum and the 4th Article of Association of the Company be modified as follows:—viz., for the figure "15" substitute "22½" and after the word "each" insert" and 1,500 Shares of Rupees 500 each to be called "B Shares" in such Vth para and 4th article respectively.

4—That the Articles of Association of the Company be amended as follows, viz:—

In article 71 omit the words "and vote" and substitute for the last 13 words

"But no Shareholder who has not been so registered and continued up to the date of such meeting to be still registered as the holder of shares of the nominal value of at least Rupees 1,000 shall be entitled to vote at such meetings and if so entitled he shall have one vote in respect of every share or shares of the nominal value of Rupees 1,000 of which he has been and has continued to be the registered holder as aforesaid."

In article 81 for the words "five shares" substitute "shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000"

In article 126 between the words "in proportion to" and "their shares" in both places in which they occur insert" the nominal amount of" and add at end "Provided that the B shares shall not be entitled to share in any Dividends to be declared out of Profits earned for a period anterior to 1st January, 1897.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 24th, August, 1896.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

PENSION VILLA FRANK

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Chateau D'ay
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W.E.EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Club and Military, Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

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"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicina, purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,

11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
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FOREIGN BRANCHES.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	00,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

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INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
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ALL

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LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values
Immediate Settlement of claims

FUNDS EXCEED

ONE CRORE AND TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 40 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

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CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

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Agents in Bombay.

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IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 70 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT,

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

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LARGE CASH RESERVES.

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MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES issued payable on attaining the age of 45, 50, or 55, or previous, in event of death.

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FOR SALE.

AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.

Apply "X. Y.,"
Care of this Paper.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5 Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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Field Marshal Lord Roberts.
Mr. George Allen.
Colonel Sir J. Ardagh.
Sir Stewart Hayley.
Mr. William Blackwood.
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Sir Auckland Colvin.
Sir Juland Danvers.
General C. H. Dickens.
Sir Mortimer Durand.
Genl. Sir W. Stirling Hamilton.
Captain Hext, R.N.
Mr. A. P. Howell.
Sir W. W. Hunter.
Lieut.-Genl. McLeod Innes.
General Sir Allen Johnson.
Sir H. S. King, M.P.
Mr. A. Lawrence.
General Sir R. Low.
Sir Alfred Lyall.
General Sir O. Newmarch.
Sir Andrew Scoble.
Field Marshal Sir Lintorn Simmons.
Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart.
General R. Strachey.
General Sir A. Taylor.
Mr. Meredith Townsend.
Mr. W. C. Unwin.
General Sir George White.
General Sir E. Williams.

MEMORIAL

TO THE LATE

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry Norman presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen then present, and in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr. William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieut.-General McLeod Innes, 9, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, London, W.

COMMITTEE FOR INDIA:

His Excy. General Sir George White, V.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. Collen, K.C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
His Excy. Lieut.-General Sir C. Mansfield Clarke, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir D Fitzpatrick, I.C.S., B.A., K.C.S.I.
Major-General J. Duncan.
His Highness the Maharajah of Benares.
Sir Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur K.C.S.I., LL.D.
Major-General G. E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., C.S.I.
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Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, C.B.
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Captain J. Hext, C.I.E., R.N.
Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E., R.E.
James Walker, Esquire, C.I.E.
Robert Steel, Esquire.
F. B. Hebbert, Esquire.
Colonel T. Deane.

Honorary Secretary:
Colonel T. DEANE,
Simla.

Subscriptions will be received, in India, by Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay; Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta; and by the Alliance Bank, Simla, and its branches at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Agra, Ajmere, Darjeeling, Lahore, Murree, Mussoorie, Rawal Pindi and Umballa. Subscriptions are limited to a maximum of Rs. 32 in India.

By order of the Committee,

T. DEANE, Col.,
Hony. Secy.

Simla, 18th July, 1896.

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Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360	8 0
Reserves and Rest	"	11,06,292	9 8
Deposits	"	1,04,06,910	7 10
Bills and Acceptances	"	5,86,358	14 2
Sundries	"	1 09,095	13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516	2 4

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	30,000	600	all	40 p. a. 1 bon.	B1417½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345xd
Bank of Hindustan	10,000	500	all	16 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10 p. c.	167
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartr Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	100 Nil	740
Anglo-Indian	1,245				69
Aurungabad S. & M. Co. Ld	613	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	535xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	900
Central India	1,500	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,750
China Mills Co Ld	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	915
City of Bombay Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	1,100xd
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	150	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	25	800
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	650
Coorla Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	670
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,050xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	595xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	575
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	690
Fine Cotton	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	920
Hindustan	575	1,000	1,000	30	755
Jagmohan Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullochs	1,800	500	500	25	770
Hope Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Imperial Cotton	900	500	400	dvd Rs.15	595
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	60	1,265
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,700
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	165
Meerji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,375
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	650
Odeon	6,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	415
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,365
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd to 40	990
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,285
Swadeshi	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,250
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,750
Sonderdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	975
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	302½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	500
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	440xd
Star of India	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	745
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	80	800	dvd Rs30	710
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	...	580
Union Mills Ld	60	1,000	1,000	...	650
Ujen ishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co Ld	926	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	556	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	915
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Ibert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	14	187½
Colaba	600	1,888	1,880	dvd Rs15	225
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	105
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,160
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	615
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangaum	240	150	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	16 pr. ct.	255
Mahadmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	87½
Motwali Co	2,125	400	400	Nil	385
Munmar M	1,000	500	all	15	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	625
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	162½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	490
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	580
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,285

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750 / 1,000}	100	100	12 74	400
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	170
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,750
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	75	1,675
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	55
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5	1,480
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1	255
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	385
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	200
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180xd
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	169
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	100xd
Port Cummins Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	517½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	90
Teacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,080xd
Thacker & Co,	1,500	100	100		132
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1	32

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£101	all	5 p. c.	...
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	4 18	...	G.	...
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300		425
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	97½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-4 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	27-5
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	26-14
Do. do. new	,,	26-12
Australia bar Gold	,,	26-14
Bombay bar Gold	,,	26-4
Sovereigns	,,	17-4
Do. Dracons	,,	17-3
Sver 7	,,	12-2
2½R. Do	,,	12-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 40m. Sun sets, 6h., 8m. High water, 11-44m. Low water, 5-15m., 5-42a.

Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Hooli Chuckla, Fort, 2 p.m.

Khatao Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Apollo Street, 2-30 p.m.

Bombay Underwriters' Association, Graham's Buildings, 4-30 p.m.

Organ Recital in the Cathedral, 6 p.m.

Tivoli Theatre: Complimentary Benefit to Madame Barton-Booth, 9-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Osborne entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Moshtari yesterday; the steamer Drachenfels left it on Saturday, the steamer Akhla on Sunday, and the steamer Baghdad yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Rufford Hall entered the dock on Sunday; the steamers Peninsular and Aston Hall left it on Sunday, and the steamer Marquis Bacquehem yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-45

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day (Tuesday).

WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKEY.—Messrs. Fischer and Co., the local agents of this famous brand of whiskey, have sent out the very best presentation advertisement that could be devised—a sample bottle, albeit a very small one. It is accompanied by a bundle of advertising watches, and an oleograph of the Derby victory of St. Ladas.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our Bhavnagar correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—A magic-lantern entertainment was given at Ghadechi, before a large audience, last night. After the performance was over, the officers sat down to dinner in the pavilion.—Mr. Ruttonshaw, a son of the Dewan of Gondal, has been appointed a tutor to Prince Mangalsinji here. Prior to this he was giving tuition to Bawa Wala, a fifth-class Chieftain at Wadia.—On the arrival of the B. B. and C. I. mail train at Wadhwan, yesterday, a passenger, bound for Morvi, was found dead in a third-class carriage.

BURGLARY AT HAINES ROAD.—Walji Mumiah, a grain dealer, residing on the first floor of a chawl at Haines Road, reported to the police, on Sunday morning, that during the previous night, between the hours of 11-30 p.m. and 5-30 a.m., some person or persons broke into his shop, which is on the ground-floor of the same house, an entrance having been effected by removing two iron bars of a window, at the back of the shop, and stole from a large box, which was evidently opened by means of a duplicate key, currency notes, ornaments, and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 274.

DEATH FROM EPILEPSY.—About 5 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, Adhowji Bengali, honorary secretary of the S. M. Mundli, Parel Road, reported to the police that one of his community, Bai Jethi, wife of Mowji Jeevraj, who had come down from Chinchpoor that day, in order to celebrate the Hindu holiday, was lying unconscious in a room of the dharamsalla. The police had the man removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the House Surgeon pronounced life to be extinct. The body was then conveyed to the morgue, where Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to epilepsy, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

A POLICE JAMEDAR IN TROUBLE.—At the instance of Rutonsi Mulji, a Hindu, yesterday, Mr. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, issued summons against Jamedar Mahomed Ibrahim on the charges of assault, extortion, and illegal restraint. Accused was the Jamedar in charge of the Null Bazaar Police Chowki, where complainant was brought on the charge of theft. The Jamedar struck complainant, and locked him up in the chowki. Next morning the Jamedar told complainant to pay up the value of the ornament alleged to have been stolen. Complainant's relation, Khinji, who happened to be at the chowki, brought money, and paid the man who had charged complainant, Rs. 20 were given to the Jamadar, and Rs. 25 to a man, named Jan Mahomed. The Police Commissioner having made a departmental enquiry, allowed complainant to proceed against the Jamedar.

SUICIDE OF AN HABITUAL GAMBLER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Dossa Jeeva, aged thirty-five years, a Mahomedan victoria driver, residing in a stable at Bapty Road. The deceased was an habitual gambler, and lost all his earnings in "chances." He borrowed moneys from several Marwarees, and spent them in trying his luck, which, however, never raised him from the bottom of the wheel, and his financial difficulties increased from day to day. His creditors dunned him almost every day, and he was disgusted with his life. On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, Dossa purchased two annas worth of opium and swallowed it, with the result that, about 5 o'clock, on the following morning, he was found unconscious by his brother, who removed him to the J. J. Hospital. Deceased was detained under treatment in the hospital, but he never came to himself again, and died in the same evening. A verdict of suicide in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE OF A HINDU WOMAN.—On Sunday afternoon, a Hindu woman, name unknown, apparently aged about thirty years, was walking along the 6th Lane, Khetwady, when a Hindu lad, named Jairam Atmaram, asked her where she was going. The woman, instead of giving a reply, rushed into a neighbouring compound, and threw herself into a well. An alarm was raised, and a number of townsmen collected round the well. A Purdasee watchman at once went into the well and brought the body out, life being then extinct. There were gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 25, on her person, which bore no external marks of violence. Buttakee was beaten throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. There was nothing peculiar in her manner when she was seen walking by the lad, Jairam, but she deliberately threw herself into the well. As no one knew the woman, no motive could be assigned for such self-destruction. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the 6th Lane, Khetwady, on view of the body of the woman, when the jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

A THIEVING SOLDIER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, John Francis Cullen, a private in the Wiltshire Regiment, was brought upon a charge of stealing a cash-box, containing valuables to the extent of Rs. 1,000. Mr. Joseph Michael Apcar travelled with accused as far as Victoria Terminus by the Nagpur passenger train, which arrived here, at 7 o'clock, yesterday morning. On alighting, accused took care to mix up the cash-box with his luggage, and taking a victoria drove away to Colaba. In the meantime a report of the loss was made to Railway Police Constable Hurst, who succeeded in finding out the gharrywalla that took accused to Colaba. With the assistance of Inspector Gannon the soldier was arrested, but nothing was suspicious about him. He asked permission to go for a drink, and was allowed to go. The Inspector keeping an eye on him, saw him take out a small tin box from the breast-coat pocket. His hand was immediately seized, and in the presence of a number of witnesses the tin-box was opened. Cullen made a clean breast of the whole thing, and said he had burnt two "hundies" for Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and thrown away the cash-box on the beach. In his possession the police found twelve sovereigns, one ten-dollar coin, and Rs. 68 in cash. He was convicted and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A POSTAL DELIVERY PEON.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Superintendent McDermott charged one Babaji Sumbhaji, a postal delivery peon, attached to the Tardeo Post Office, under section 48 of the Post Office Act and under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, with fraudulently appropriating a sum of Rs. 80 sent by money order by one Javahir Gangadin from Bushire to the address of one Lutchoo Jingoo, a dhobie, residing at Chikalwady. Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. His Worship held the accused guilty under both the charges, and taking into consideration his long service and good character given by his superior on the one hand and the serious nature of the offence on the other, sentenced him to a term of rigorous imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of Rs. 60, with the alternative to suffer two months' further rigorous imprisonment. Mr. McDermott applied that the amount of fine, if recovered, as well as Rs. 20 found on the person of the accused at the time of his arrest, be handed over to the Post Office under section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Velinker objected to the application on the ground that the section had no application to the present case, and that even if it was held to apply, it was necessary to prove that injury had been caused to the Post Office before such order could be passed. As a matter of fact, Mr. Velinker contended, if any injury had been caused, it had been caused to the complainant and not to the Post Office. The magistrate overruled Mr. Velinker's objection and passed an order ordering over the amount of fine, if recovered, together with Rs. 20 found on accused's person at the time of his arrest, to the Post Office. Mr. Velinker then intimated that it was his intention to file an appeal against the decision, and asked the court not to allow the money to be paid over to the Post Office until the period of appeal expired or the appeal was rejected as provided under the last clause of section 45 of the Criminal Prosedure Code. His Worship granted the application, and made an order accordingly.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

A PLEA OF SOVEREIGNTY.

CHANDOOLAL KHOOSHALJEE vs. AWAD BIN OOMER SULTAN NAWAZ JUNG BAHADOOR, OF HYDERABAD.

THE claim of the plaintiff in this case was for Rs. 1,50,000 as damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the breach of contract on the defendant's part. The plaintiff further sought to recover Rs. 4,000 being the amount deposited by him with the defendant with interest from 12th March 1889. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Framjee, Moos, and Mehta, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaint stated that the defendant is the owner of a dockyard in Bombay, known as the Mazagon Dockyard, which had been leased by him for many years to the British India Steam Navigation Company. As the lease was about to expire in October 1890, the defendant employed one Cassum Noor Mahomed, a broker, to find some person willing to lease the Dockyard, and eventually, through the said broker, an agreement, dated 12th March 1889, was come to between the plaintiff and the defendant for the lease of the premises for five years to the plaintiff, from 17th October 1890, at a monthly rent of Rs. 4,000. Subsequently both the plaintiff and defendant agreed upon fresh terms for a lease to the plaintiff from 1st March 1891, and the terms were finally agreed upon and settled. An indemnity to be executed by the surety was also prepared by the defendant's solicitors. The plaintiff executed the agreement, and the indemnity bond was also executed by the surety, Nawab Kamalkhan, but the defendant delayed execution thereof, and sent instructions to one Rehmu Allana in Bombay to take legal advice as to the proper mode of getting the execution of the bond attested. Mr. Dharamsi was consulted, and according to his advise, the execution was attested by a solicitor and Justice of the Peace. The defendant in the meanwhile had entered into certain profitable arrangements with the British India Company, with reference to the premises, and desired to back out of the agreement he had entered into with the plaintiff; and he thereupon pretended that the plaintiff had failed to satisfy him as to the position of the surety, Nawab Kamalkhan, and required that the surety should give in security the whole of his estate in Hyderabad and Bombay. The plaintiff said that such pretence was a mere device to get out of the agreement, as Nawab Kamalkhan had already been accepted as a surety by the defendant; and there was no agreement that the surety should give as security the whole of his estate in Hyderabad and Bombay. By reason of the defendant's refusal to carry out his agreement, the plaintiff had sustained great damage; he had lost the benefit of a sub-lease he had arranged to grant for Rs. 5,000 a month, a sub-lease which the defendant was aware of; and the plaintiff had lost the benefits and advantages which would have accrued to him; and had lost the monies expended by him in and about the matter of the premises. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 1,50,000 as damages sustained by him by reason of the defendant's breach. The plaintiff had also paid to the defendant, on 12th March 1889, the sum of Rs. 4,000, as deposit in respect of the lease, which he also claimed to recover with interest.

The defendant's case was that the plaintiff failed to carry out the agreement and proposed to the defendant certain modifications of the terms thereof; but the defendant denied that any fresh terms for a lease were agreed upon, or finally settled. The defendant submitted he was justified in refusing to sign the engrossment prepared by the plaintiff's solicitors, saying that the same did not accurately contain the terms to which the defendant would have agreed. In consequence of the plaintiff's failure to carry out his agreement, the defendant agreed to lease the premises to the British India Company, at the rent of Rs. 3,200 a month; and it was not the fact that, for that reason, he desired to back out of the agreement with the plaintiff. By the plaintiff's breach of the agreement defendant had suffered damages to the extent of Rs. 49,900, which sum, if necessary, he would seek to set off against the plaintiff's claim in this suit. He also submitted that he was entitled to a decree for the amount thereof. The defendant denied that there had been any breach of any agreement on his part, or that the plaintiff had suffered any damages, or that he was aware that the plaintiff had arranged for a sub-lease of the premises. In an additional written statement, defendant submitted that this court had no jurisdiction to hear and determine this suit. He is the ruling chief of Shihr and Makalla on the southern coast of Arabia, holding a protectorate treaty with the British Government, ratified on the 26th February 1890; and he submitted that under section 433 of the Code of Civil Procedure, he cannot be sued in this court without the consent of the Governor General in Council, which consent had not been obtained by the plaintiff. The defendant in the meanwhile had gone into the latter part of April 1894 of the provisions of section 433, and he filed his first written statement in ignorance thereof. He therefore submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The plaintiff thereupon applied to the Gover nor General of India in Council, asking their consent to the defendant being sued, and to certify such consent in sufficient time to enable the plaintiff to use the same on the 10th September 1894. The plaintiff urged in his petition to the Indian Government that the defendant did not at first contend that he was a sovereign, and did not object to the jurisdiction of the court on that ground, and invoked such jurisdiction from time to time in the progress of the suit. After finding that it would be impossible for him to meet the documentary evidence in the possession of the plaintiff, and that in consequence his defence would fail, defendant filed an additional written statement, pleading he was a sovereign and could not be sued without the consent of the Government of India. The plaintiff said that the defendant was carrying on a large trade and business within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court. He owns steamers and buggalows, imports from Arabia to Bombay various commodities, and exports them to Arabia and elsewhere, and plies the steamers and buggalows for freights. He has also a place of business in Bombay; is in possession of moveable and immoveable property in Bombay; has been plaintiff and defendant in many suits in the Bombay High Court, and several decrees had been passed against him for payment of monies and for account; and he had never before alleged he could not be sued without the permission of the Governor General in Council. Defendant is the subject of His Highness the Nizam, and is in his Highness's service as a jemadar. He does not receive any marks of distinction in Hyderabad, and is treated by the Nizam as a servant under him; and he had abondoned all claims to sovereignty as regards the Nizam.

The argument on the question of jurisdiction was partly proceeded with and adjourned.

CURIOUS CASE IN BIJAPORE.

THE case in which one Nizlingapa Mahagundapa, a merchant of Amingad, has preferred charges of theft and lurking house trespass against four other merchants of the same town and one Sharnibai, was heard before Mr. H. Page, First Class Magistrate, at Bijapore.

Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, with Mr. S. Davar, pleader, prosecuted; and Mr. Shamrao Vithal, High Court pleader, instructed by Messrs. Desai and Raghvendrarao, pleaders, defended the accused.

The complainant in his examination-in-chief stated that one Sangannabai of Amingad died a few months ago, leaving behind her considerable property, that he protected and took care of her, and managed all her affairs for many years, and that she left all her property to him in trust by a will with a view that he should administer and keep the property in safe custody till Sharnibai improved her ways, came to mature understanding, and gave up the friendship and society of certain enemies of the testatrix, that the testatrix died in December last, and that since then the complainant had been in sole possession of all the property, that during February last, however, during the complainant's absence from Amingad Sharnavabai removed a portion of the property, and during the police investigation she and the other accused persons produced parts of the property. This witness was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Shamrao Vithal and the further hearing of the case has been adjourned for to-day (Tuesday).

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A EUROPEAN LAD.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, John Bond, a European assistant in the Bible, Tract and Book Society, and James Lenford were charged with theft and abetment of theft, respectively. Mr. Herbert Rowe, Superintendent of the Depot, being indisposed on Saturday, the 29th ultimo, left the office soon, leaving the key of the cash-box with the first accused. At that time there were Rs. 422 in the cash-box, out of which the accused stole Rs. 380 and absconded. On Monday when complainant went to office he did not find accused in office. He opened the drawer with the vernacular clerk's key, which fitted it. Accused had made an entry of the number of the notes. Accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. Mr. De Souza, pleader, who defended the accused, remarked that accused bore an excellent character, as being both diligent and honest. He was now brought before the magistrate for the first time. He entered a plea of "ad misericordiam," and asked the magistrate to give the young man a chance of reformation, and not to blast the prospects of a youth who was now on the verge of manhood. He had an old widow mother, who would lose her mainstay if he was committed. The magistrate giving effect to the plea for mercy sentenced accused to a day's imprisonment, and fined him Rs. 100, the second accused being discharged.

THE ALLEGED SWINDLING OF A COFFEE PLANTER.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the case of theft, criminal breach of trust, and criminal misappropriation in respect of currency notes, of the value of Rs. 5,400 of the Madras Circle, brought on by Haji Russool Khan, a coffee planter of Telekerri, in the Province of Mysore, against Syed Ahmed, describing himself as a spiritual head, and his servant Kalendarkhan, was again resumed before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Mr. M. Jardine and Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barristers-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. S. G. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution having been closed and the charges framed against the accused by the court, Mr. Velinker proceeded with his defence. He called Inspector Roshan Ali, of the Detective Department, as his only witness for the defence. Mr. Roshan Ali in his evidence stated that in consequence of orders received by him from his superior Sirdar, Mir. Abdul Ali, he made an inquiry into the case. Witness proceeded to a house belonging to a woman, named Hasbai, at Mahim Bazaar Road, in company of complainant, Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, Rajmahomed, and some other persons. The house was pointed out to him by Rajmahomed. The upper floor of the house was occupied by the landlady. Witness sent for the landlady, and on her coming downstairs, and being questioned, she replied that the complainant and some other persons rented the house. She produced three bottles and a "segree," in which there was a quantity of charcoal. They were not taken possession of by him, but they were still there and in charge of the landlady. Witness did not find any crucible or earthen chatty in the house. On reaching the house, he did not go upstairs to examine the room. The witness, Purshotum Walji, was brought to him by complainant himself on the evening of the 13th ultimo. That was after he had received instructions from Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali to investigate this case. He told Purshotum to come to the office of Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, the next day, which he accordingly did. Witness went to Mr. Mirza's office the next day, but left after Purshotum came there. Purshotum gave witness the name of the shop where he had changed the note for Rs. 500, but he did not give him the name of the person who had given him the change for Rs. 500. Witness came to know the name of Borah Hussonali Mahomedali on the 5th ultimo from Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan. He did not know why Hussonali was not called as a witness in the case. It was not the duty of the witness to suggest the prosecution to call Hussonali as a witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said that he was a second class inspector in the Bombay Police Force on a monthly salary of Rs. 175. When he first went to Mahim, Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan was with him, and he asked the landlady if the complainant came there subsequently, and she replied in the negative. The name of the shop, where the note for Rs. 500 was changed was given by the witness Purshotum as Hathibhoy's shop.

Re-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness said that the things shown by the landlady were seen by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan.

Examined by the court, witness said that the bottles were shown to him as the property of the accused. He was told that the four persons remained in the room for an hour or an hour and a-half. One bottle was empty, while the other contained something like oil. Witness did not search the room because his business was to interview the landlady only. During the time that he was in the house neither did he see a pair of bellows nor a blow-pipe. The "segree" was made of clay.

The complainant, Haji Russool Khan, was then recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Velinker. He said that the first accused was not a hakim, and that he had never treated any members of his family in Telikerri. When he left his coffee plantation for Beeroor "en route" to Bombay, witness had with him a note for Rs. 500 and Rs. 35 in cash, and he believed Haji Gunny had with him Rs. 100 in cash. In addition to this amount, witness had borrowed a loan of Rs. 225 from Rudrapa in Beeroor, making a total of Rs. 500. He had never borrowed any money from Haji Gunny, and had never asked him to spend money on his behalf. He paid Rs. 25 for his train fare from Beeroor to Bombay, and spent Rs. 3 in food and Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 in driving and sight-seeing in Bombay. He also paid Rs. 5 for rent and Rs. 10 for food in Bombay, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 10, when he went to change the note for Rs. 500 from Babaji Gunnaji, who paid him Rs. 200 in small notes on the first day. On the second occasion, when the witness went for the balance of the note, Baba ji gave him two notes for Rs. 100 each, and five or six days after he received the remaining balance of Rs. 100 from Babaji. Out of the sum of Rs. 500, he did not spend Rs. 100. It was not true, as stated in the information filed against the two accused before the magistrate at Bangalore, that witness had got five currency notes for Rs. 100 each from Babaji Gunnaji and had spent Rs. 100 out of them. His pleader there read the information to him, but he did not get it corrected as the information had already been filed. He carried notes for Rs. 5,400 always with him in his sudra-pocket, and when he went to sleep he put the sudra under his head. He never bathed for about six or seven days, and when he discovered the theft he made report to the Bombay police, as he was a stranger here. Complaints of thefts were made in his country, and he knew that complaint should be made. He did not make any complaint here, as he knew nobody in this city. He knew his landlord, Mahomed Tucki., and informed him of the theft, but he too did not advise complainant to go to the police. While going to the railway station he came across several policemen, but he made no complaint to them. He made up his mind to follow the accused to Miraj, but he did not think of sending a telegram to the authorities there to arrest the accused; as he was then confused. When he reached Meeraj he found that accused had disappeared. He made no complaint to the Meeraj police, but proceeded to Dharwar in search of the accused. On arriving at Dharwar he did not find the accused. Here he intended to lodge a complaint, but could not do so as he had not the numbers of the notes with him. When he reached Telikerri he obtained the numbers of the notes, but as he could not trace the whereabouts of the accused, he could not take steps against them for two months. While in Bombay he did not ask for the numbers of the notes from Babaji Gunnaji.

The cross-examination of the witness was not finished, when the case was adjourned to the 12th instant for further hearing.

ROWING AT BANDORA.

THE Gymkhana Regatta at Bandora is now in full swing, and several heats have already been decided. We give below a summary:—

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

Single Sculls, 1st Round.
Pollard beat Barham.

This was a good race in which Barham led by nearly a length at the finish, but lost the race by illuck as he finished outside the course.

Double Sculls, 1st Round.
Bernard and Walker beat Beaumont and Frost.

Beaumont slipped a scull early in the race, and his boat never recovered the ground lost.

Pair Oars, 1st Round.
Boulton and Booth beat Froom and Jaffrey.

A very close race. Won by half-a-length.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Single Sculls, 1st Round.
Boulton beat Young.

Rowed over.

Single Sculls, 2nd Round.
Walker beat Croft.

Croft steered badly, got out of his course, and was easily beaten.

Double Sculls, 1st Round.
Annand and Fischer beat Young and another.

Rowed over.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

Single Sculls, 2nd Round.
Farewell beat Fischer.

Won easily.

Double Sculls, 1st Round.
Boulton and Booth beat Barham and Haig Brown.

A good race. Won by a quarter-of-a-length.

The events still to be decided are:—

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.
Fours 1st Round.
Gymkhana A. vs. Gymkhana B.

Single Sculls, 2nd Round.
Beaumont vs. Economo.

Single Sculls, 3rd Round.
Walker vs. Farewell.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.
Fours, 1st Round.
Palli Hill vs. Cumballa Hill Stiff'uns.

Fours, 2nd Round.
Winner of 1st Heat vs. H. M. 'S. Magdala.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.
Double Sculls, Semi-finals.
do. do. do.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.
Single Sculls, Semi-finals.
do, do.

The finals will be rowed on Saturday, 12th instant, when there will also be a sailing race, and a race for Native fishermen's boats. The entries this year are particularly good, and show rowing is once more gaining something of the love of Bombay sportsmen. The entries for the Fours are less promising than was hoped, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers' Four having fallen through, principally owing to the absence of their Polo Team at Poona, and the sportsmen of the Royal Indian Marine not having come up to the Scratch. The R. A. and R. E., who put on a well-trained Four last year, are also unfortunately unrepresented, but, on the whole, the meeting is well patronised.

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Price 8 Annas.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7.

THE latest news by wire through Reuter was chronicled in our Report under Saturday evening's date; and we have now to add our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	115,000	15,000	33,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	22,000	2,000	14,000
" Continent	13,000	1,000	1,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	63,000	14,000	33,000
" exports to U. K. do.	10,000	4,000	14,000
" " to Continent do.	12,000	1,000	1,000
" Stock in the Ports	260,000	279,000	193,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 5th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	1,380,000	2,288,330	1,907,740
" " Surats	179,000	144,330	204,010

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	482,000	1,186,080	974,030
" London	30,000	8,500	9,000
American Afloat	50,000	15,000	22,000
East Indian "	4,000	5,500	6,300
Total	5,65,000	1,215,080	10,11,330
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 23-32d.	4½d.	3 29-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 21-32d.	3¾d.	3d.
Difference	1 1-16d.	¾d.	29-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 15,29,502
" " Branches	"	" 7,41,846
Other "	"	" 22,25,944
Government Securities	"	" 2,07,833
Other authorised "	Unchanged.	
Loans on Govt. & do. do.	Inc.	4,80,871
Bills Discounted and Purchased	"	10,827
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	41,828
Cash	"	4,761,201

An easy feeling with a very limited demand for monetary accommodation again characterized the week covered by the Statement of the Presidency Bank issued to-day, as it had the previous one; but the Bank's Cash Balance on the present occasion shows a diminution of some 47¼ lakhs, at 246 lakhs, compared with an addition of 56½ lakhs as disclosed by the previous Return. One of the principal factors in the movement of Money with the Bank has been Government Deposits, which fell off during the period under notice by over 22½ lakhs in the aggregate at the Bank's head office and branches, as against an increase under this item in the week preceding of 51 lakhs. There were, however, also considerable withdrawals from Private Deposits which, together with a small addition to Loans and a trifling increase in Bills Discounted, made an increase in trade requirements of 27¼ lakhs, compared with an addition of 2½ lakhs in the week preceding.

COTTON.—This has been virtually a blank day in our principal export staple; the only business reported being the purchase by shippers, of 200 bales of Bengal, at Rs. 172 per candy; the Mills having been altogether out of the market. The feeling has been steady, however, and prices are unchanged.

With the exception of a few cents in parts of the Oomrawattee and Dhollera circles, no rain whatever had fallen over any portion of the Cotton area up to this morning since the date of last telegraphic advices in the middle of last week, and more rain was needed in some of the districts of the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles, though generally the plants were flourishing, being ready for picking at Umritsar, and in flower at Beawar, in the former circle, and in flower in the first sowing, at Khangaum in the latter. The Broach crop continued to flourish in bright, seasonable weather, as did also the plants throughout the Dhollera circle, the crop in the Wadhwan district continuing to show more improvement.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Both these markets have been closed to-day on account of a Hindu holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,635	bales.
Wheat	24,594	cwts.
Linseed	2,373	"
Rapeseed	9,269	"
Castorseed	4,662	"

FREIGHTS.—This market is quiet, shippers still waiting for lower rates before operating. Business for Dunkirk is reported to have been done to-day at 6s., and for measurement cargo, at 6s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady, at 1s. 2 5-32d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance; and at 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of business was done in Bank Wire Transfer, at 1s. 2 3-16d., but the rate was not maintained, and 1s. 2 5-32d. was the best obtainable thereafter. Merchants' Bills do not come out at all. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 9-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 108 7-8 for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 108 11-16 for Account, at which quotations the market remained steady to the close, rates leaving off on the same level. For 3 per Cents the reduced rate of 103 has been quoted to-day.

SHARES.—This market has been very quiet to-day, and the only changes in our list this evening are a decline of Rs. 10, in Maneckjee Petit Mill shares. In Presses Mofussil, have advanced Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares are ¼ Rupee higher, at 1,417¼ per share.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 5.
Donovan, Lt. Bo, R A, on duty from Ferozepore.
Bradbridge, 2nd-Lt, Bo, 1st Wiltshire Regt, on leave, from Karachee.

SEPTEMBER 6.
Delamain, Capt, 23rd Bo Rifles, on leave, from Nasirabad.
Deas, Lt, Bo, K O York L I, off leave, from England.
Armer, Vety. Lt, Bo, V D, from leave, from England.
Butler, Capt Bengal, R A, on leave, from Naini Tal.
Cripps, Lt, Punjab, 1st K R Rifles, from leave, from England.
Richards, Lt, Punjab, 18th Hussars, from leave, from England.

SEPTEMBER 7.
Copeland, Surg-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Ahmednagar.
Brown, Capt, 8th Bo I, on leave, from Baroda.
Larkins, Surg-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 7.
Delamain, Capt, Bo, 23rd Bo Rifles, on leave, to England.
Battiscombe, Capt, S S O Kirkee, on leave, to England.
Bell, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.
Copeland, Surg-Capt, Bo, A M S, to Ahmednagar.
Deas, Lt, Bo, 2nd K O York, L I, off leave, to Satara.
Cripps, Lt, Punjab, K R Rifles, from leave, to Jullundur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 8th September, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 8 45 p.m., and at Byculla Head-quarters at 8-30 p.m. on Thursday next.
2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 7th instant,—Br. A. R. Allan.
3. The following are appointed to serve on the Corps Committee.—No. 1 Company. A. Br. J. Eakin, No. 1 Sub-division and Br. W. Harvey, No. 2 Sub-division.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.
A concert will be given in the Town Hall on Friday the 11th instant at 9-15 p.m. Tickets will be issued to members of the Corps admitting themselves and one lady on application to Messrs. Rose and Co, free. Other tickets Re. 1 each.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 8th September, 1896.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall, to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.
The first Dance of the Club will take place in the Town Hall on (Friday) the 18th September, at 9 p.m.
Fancy or Evening Dress.
Tickets can be obtained from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Cr.-Sergt. R. F Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergt. C. S. Smith, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Lce.-Corpl. R. W. Laxton, Sulliman's Buildings Grant Road-Girgaum.
Lce.-Corpl. W. T. Sell, Govt. Telegraph Quarters, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Cadet E. A. Fern, 39 Hornby Road, Fort.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.
Fancy Dress.
Members Re. 1; Members of the Corps Rs. 2; and others Rs. 3 to include one lady.
Evening Dress.
Members Rs. 2; Members of the Corps Rs. 3; and others Rs. 4 to include one lady.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

DUNK—August 16, at 76, Sutherland Avenue, London, W., Arthur T. Dunk, of the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Service, and second son of Henry Dunk, of Bombay, aged 29 years and 10 months.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROYAL—September 6, at Byculla, Bombay, the wife of Mr. R. Royal, Engine-driver, G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BYARS—September 2, the wife of R F Byars, Barnagore Branch Mill, Calcutta, of a daughter.
DOUGLAS—September 1, at Courtallum, South India, the wife of the Rev E A Douglas, C M S, of a son.
FINDLAY—September 3, at Bellevue, Coonoor, the wife of Joseph G Findlay, of a son.
GLASGOW—August 31, at Pachmarhi, the wife of Colonel J C R Glasgow, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BULLMORE—TWOGIH—September 2, at St Patrick's Cathedral, Bangalore, by the Rev Father Janssens, Charles A Bullmore, eldest son of the late F C Bullmore, to Catherine Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Twogih.
WHITE—KIERNANDER—August 26, at the Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev A Acheson Williams, M.A., T Montague White, of Calcutta, to Eleanor Mabel (Nellie), second daughter of Mr C Kiernander, Head Appraiser, Madras Customs.

DEATHS.

GLYNN—August 30, at Naini Tal, Frank Neville Glynn, aged 25.
PICKEN—September 3, at the Wesleyan Mission, Bangalore, the early beloved wife of the Rev W H J Picken.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1896.

THE trade and navigation returns of British India for the first four months of the current financial year have just been issued by the Director-General of Statistics. The figures are not accompanied by any explanatory memoranda (that being left for the annual review), but they will well repay careful examination by men of business. Excluding treasure from the calculation we find that the total imports for the four months ending on July 31 last were valued at Rs. 25,67,14,000, as compared with Rs. 22,39,45,000 in the corresponding period of last year, and Rs. 23,25,41,000 in 1894. The imports of treasure amounted in the same periods to three crores and seventy-one lakhs, four crores and forty-three lakhs, and three crores and twenty-nine lakhs, respectively. The export of treasure for the four months of the current year was not much over two crores. An examination of the detailed figures shows that the gold received formed a very small part of the total, and that the net addition to the silver of the country was about a crore and a-half. So long as the white metal is allowed to come in as an ordinary commodity, it will compete with Council Bills as a means of payment of creditors in India, and will to that extent prejudicially affect exchange. The increase of over three crores and fifteen lakhs in the merchandise imported as compared with the previous year, has occurred principally in cotton piece-goods which absorb no less than two crores and fifty-seven lakhs of the gross increase. That the proportion of this enlarged supply taken by twist and yarn is comparatively small, being only some thirty lakhs in value, is the more noteworthy since it is only on this branch of the trade that the duties said by Lancashire manufacturers to be so injurious to their interests have been entirely removed. The enhancement occurs principally in unbleached grey goods, which were nearly one and a quarter crores higher in value than they were last year. Like all the other sub-headings of this denomination the figures are, however, smaller than in the corresponding period of 1894, when such heavy indents were made for the purpose of escaping the threatened duties. Ceylon is the only country which shares with the United Kingdom the distinction of having her imports of grey piece-goods separately classified. The amount of this branch of her trade with us is, however, comparatively small, and is presumably made up of reshipments of goods sent from Europe by vessels not touching at any Indian ports. The value of sewing thread shipped to this country reached the eminently respectable total value of seven and three-quarter lakhs of rupees. The total worth of cotton goods and yarns imported for the four months was ten crores and sixty-nine lakhs, considerably more than half of the shipments being received at Calcutta, while three crores worth came to Bombay.

Among other increases in the imports of merchandise, living animals were worth more than double the amount given for those sent in during the same months last year. Railway plant and rolling stock—exclusive of large Government indents—rose by more than one-third. Machinery and mill work advanced by about 38 per cent. and hardware and cutlery by 12 per cent. The only principal subdivision under the main head of "metals and manufactures thereof," in which a diminution is reported, is that of metals, in which there was a falling off of seven lakhs. But as the total trade was two crores and ten lakhs, this is a comparatively small drop. The value of articles of food and drink went down by over half-a-crore, sugar being responsible for no less than eight-tenths of this decrease. The explanation is that in 1895 heavy shipments of sugar were made from Germany, while this year the exports from that country have fallen to comparative nothingness. Under other principal heads decreases are reported amounting to 14 lakhs in the case of mineral oils, and to 13½ lakhs in respect to raw materials and unmanufactured articles. It is a significant indication of the importance of the question raised in these columns as to the need for special measures to foster the labour supply for fine cotton spinnings that a good share of this latter decrease relates to non-Asiatic cotton. The importation has fallen by nearly one-half compared with last year, and was less than in 1894, the year when the trade was said to have "passed from the experimental stage."

Unfortunately the enlargement of inward receipts was not accompanied by a corresponding increase in the export trade. Our shipments of Indian produce and manufacture for the four months were valued at Rs. 33,46,70,000, as compared with Rs. 35,26,81,000 last year, and Rs. 38,41,21,000 in 1894. The dulness of the export trade has been a matter of general remark in Bombay, but it was not supposed that things were so bad at Calcutta and other ports as to lead to quite so heavy a diminution. The small indents for our wheat abroad is a prominent factor in the situation, the trade in that commodity alone being one crore and sixty lakhs below last year's figures. The shipments from Karachi fell from 3,163,000 cwt. to 571,000 cwt., and at Calcutta the diminution was still more marked, namely, from 819,000 cwt. to 70,000 cwt. In the value of rice exports there was a drop of eighteen lakhs and a-quarter, and in tea of fifteen lakhs and three-quarters. As a set-off against these heavy falls in the main staples of our trade in articles of consumption must be mentioned an increase under this head in other directions of somewhat less than twenty-seven lakhs. There is again a heavy falling off in the exports of opium, the trade having declined from three crores and six lakhs to two crores and seventy-five lakhs. The progressive decline in the quantity of this drug shipped to China in recent years is a serious matter. In Malwa opium alone the trade for the last three years (ending July 31st) has been as follows: 32,224 chests in 1893-94, 30,139 chests in 1894-95; and 24,021 chests in 1895-96. The main cause of this drop is the large extent to which the indigenous poppy is supplanting the Indian product. The Chinese have not hitherto been so successful in the task of manufacturing the opium from the poppy juice as their Indian contemporaries. But they are determined not to suffer this disadvantage any longer, and Indian workmen have been sent to the Chinese factories to teach the native operatives all the secrets of successful manipulation. Indian exporters have also to contend against the ingenious frauds by which their shipments are adulterated on arrival, and they have to face the prospect of a possible enhancement of import duties as a result of Li Hung Chang's visit to Europe. Under these circumstances it seems to us that the Government of India would do well to minimise that further obstacle in the way of this seriously jeopardised trade—the excessively heavy duties levied in India. The recent reduction only brought down the duty to the figure at which it stood before an additional impost was made two years ago, and those well acquainted with the conditions of the trade declare that much heavier reductions must be made if this lucrative business is to be saved to Indian commerce. If it is lost there will be no other trade to rise phœnix-like on the ashes of the old, as has been the case with regard to the business formerly done with China's neighbour in cotton yarns and goods. We notice from the returns that this new feature of our commercial relations with Japan is still advancing. No less than 677,000 bales of cotton were shipped to the Land of the Rising Sun, being more than double the quantity she took in the four corresponding months the last year. With the exception of Italy and Russia the trade with European countries in raw cotton declined considerably, the drop in the case of the United Kingdom being specially marked. Thanks mainly to the good demand from China and the Straits Settlements, the business in cotton yarn and piece-goods was thirty-seven lakhs greater than in 1895. There was a satisfactory increase in jute shipments, but in oil-seeds and other articles (other than cotton) coming under the denomination of raw materials, there was a falling off of over sixty-eight lakhs.

THE question has often been asked why the German with no colonies of his own makes a good colonist and gets on well on foreign soil. To this question a Frenchman, of all others, supplies an answer which has the rare merit of being in general accordance with the facts of the case. M. Le Roux in a long article on the Germans in the *Figaro* especially praises the esteem in which all Germans hold knowledge. It is just as useless, he says, to seek to ignore foreigners, as through Chauvinist prejudice to withhold admiration for what is really great. A professor told M. le Roux that "an Englishman goes abroad armed with capital and the spirit of adventure, the German with a veritable wealth of science. The one conquers the world by pride, the other by modesty." Initiative is not the distinguishing characteristic of the German; he is naturally obedient, and subjects himself willingly to law and order. This is one result of the long political misery in which he has lived. This, of course, is a peculiarly French view. No nation can be supposed to know much of liberty without a revolution *a la Francaise*. M. le Roux says the German possesses the gift of observation, of perseverance, and, above all, real science and an unfeigned esteem for science. One can form no adequate idea of German University life, of the loving esteem in which the teachers are held by the students. In the churchyards are seen numerous mementos in bronze and marble to all teachers of Philology, Mineralogy, etc., etc., who were all their lives teachers. In their persons genius is not honoured, but science. Germany gives to her old professors memorial busts, as Ancient Greece to her athletes. The German does not imagine that he knows everything. On the contrary, he is convinced that he has everything to learn, that school is but a general preparation for the study of a particular science. He goes abroad with this thought, and does not dream of getting rich by it, only of finding a subsistence. This he does in the Colonies and States of the new world, where Englishmen and Germans meet. "I have here," so ends Le Roux, "in a few touches sketched the history of the German, who leaves his fatherland and seeks to conquer the world by entire absence of selfishness, by modesty, by practical science without genius, without foolhardiness, without money. His example seems to me admirable." In order not to disgust his French readers altogether, he follows this praise up with a skit on the German Reserve Officer, whom he calls a "ridiculous Marionette."

THE islet of Trinidad has been given up to Brazil, and its nominal occupation by the British is at an end. It will be remembered that the late Government formally annexed the island in 1894 for the purpose of building a lighthouse thereon, and in view of its possible utilisation at some future time as a telegraph station. Brazil, however, objected, and Lord Salisbury on his accession to power, agreeing to submit the matter to arbitration, the "good offices" of Portugal were sought. Portugal has placed before the two Governments her views on the matter, and the rock is given up to Brazil. The necessity for a lighthouse on the rock has been recognised by the Brazilian Government. The Trinidad in question is not the important island of the same name off the Venezuelan coast, which has been ours for a hundred years and has provided the streets of the City of London with asphalt pavement. The story of the annexation of the Rock Trinidad is briefly told. It lies seven hundred miles distant from the coast of Brazil. It is not marked in most maps, and until January 1895 very few people knew of its existence. But it seems that some time ago the eyes of the late Sir John Pender were fixed upon this barren rock lying unclaimed in the ocean, and it "occurred to him that some day or other, somehow or other," it might possibly be useful as a station for a submarine cable. No one at that time dreamed that Brazil had any pretensions to the sovereignty of the rock. It had no harbour, and it was totally uninhabited save by the horrible land-crabs described by Mr. Haggard. Sir John Pender's suggestion met with favour at Downing-street, or at Whitehall, and the next man-of-war that passed that way landed a boat's crew, hoisted the British flag, and in due course formally reported, in the ordinary course of business, that they had added the rock to the British Empire. However, the Brazilians discovered that although they had never occupied the island, it belonged to them, though we had once occupied it before and given it up to the Portuguese, while they in turn abandoned it. But for Sir John Pender's idea and the suggested light, we should never have troubled about the rock at all, for the land-crabs rule the island, having eaten up the pigs and sheep which Edmund Halley left there in 1700.

SOME leading actors in the drama by which Umra Khan fomented the troubles that led to the Chitral war are now being dealt with by the Government of India, in the gentle manner that characterises British dealings with political offenders. The "prisoners" have been provided with comfortable homes in the delightful climate of Ootacamund, where they have arrived this week, and where they will in all probability spend the remainder of their lives. The most interesting personality in the band of nine men and eight women condemned to exile under such pleasant climatic conditions is Sher Afzul, who killed his nephew, Afzul-ul-Mulk, soon after the latter had seized the Mehtarship of Chitral. The member of the party next in importance to him as a maker of Chitral history is Amir-ul-Mulk, who, on New Year's Day 1895, rewarded the forbearance of his brother Nizam-ul-Mulk in not having him put to death or exiled, by shooting the young ruler while hawking at a village twelve miles from the capital. It is to be regretted that the adventurer who was mainly responsible for causing the Chitral expedition does not share with these men the pleasures of enforced residence at Ootacamund, instead of living under the ægis of the Amir of Kabul. He has had

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EUROPEAN GENDARMERY FOR CRETE.

LONDON, SEP. 7.

A scheme has been mooted for the establishment of a European Gendarmery for Crete.

REPLY OF THE PORTE TO THE COLLECTIVE NOTE.

The Porte, replying to the Collective Note from the Powers regarding the implication of the Police in the late massacres, merely casts the whole blame on the Armenians.

THE BENGAL COMMAND.

General Sir Baker Russell has accepted the Bengal Command, in succession to the late General Sir W. Elles.

THE EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

CAIRO, SEPT. 7.

The Egyption cotton crop promises to be the largest on record, being about six million cantars.

THE NILE RAILWAY.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Nile Railway has been reopened, twenty miles which were washed away having been re-layed in ten days.

SENTENCE ON TWO CAIRO EDITORS.

Two Arab editors at Cairo have been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment each for insulting the Queen of England.

DESPATCH OF A FRENCH SQUADRON TO THE LEVANT.

A French squadron has been ordered to the Levant, where a powerful British squadron has already arrived.

THE TSAR AT BRESLAU.

BERLIN, SEPT. 6.

Prince Hohenlohe had an hour's audience of the Tsar, to-day.

The Emperor William, in toasting the Tsar, last night, was most effusive, but the Tsar in his reply was most brief.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

The following is the list of business for Thursday's meeting of the Council :—The Glanders and Farcy Act to be passed with certain amendments; the Hon. Mr. Chalmers to introduce an entirely New Bill to amend the Law relating to Inquiries into the Behaviour of Public Servants ; the Hon. Mr. Rivaz to introduce the Punjab Land Revenue Act ; and the Bill to amend the Post Office Act to be passed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

The following is the Commander-in-Chief's revised tour as finally arranged :—Leaving Simla on October 31 his Excellency visits Karachi, Porebunder, Mehsana, Sehore, Guna, Jhansi, Gwallior, Agra, Bikanir, Oodeypore, and attends the Hyderabad Contingent camp-of-exercise, which on an extensive scale is being held at Kamptee, and reaching Calcutta on the 22nd December.

REPORTED DISTURBANCE IN CUTTACK.

The trouble at Cuttack seems to be wholly among the garrison stationed there.

An exaggerated report has been received to the effect that general disorder has prevailed within the military lines.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 7.

The riot at Cuttack, in which some sepoys belonging to the Native Infantry stationed there are concerned, does not appear to have been very serious. Two communities of weavers were quarrelling about the idol and the festival connected with it. Both parties were well-to-do men, and one party is said to have bribed a number of sepoys to go to the quarters of the opposite party and thrash them. This resulted in a riot in the bazaar, and breaking of several heads. The case is under enquiry, and some of the sepoys are in Hagat.

THE GRANT FOR CAMPS-OF-EXERCISE.

The Government of India has sanctioned the full grant to the chief camps-of-exercise of troops.

AMBULANCE AND TRANSPORT ESTABLISHMENTS.

The term of service for Ambulance and Transport Establishments other than those locally entertained has been raised from two to three years.

THE CONDITION OF ST. FRUSQUIN.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 7.

A London telegram, dated 5th instant, states that St. Frusquin is incapacitated of further preparation for racing, and goes to the stud.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

POONA, SEP. 7.

With the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors, yesterday evening, by Lieutenant-General Duncan, Commanding Bombay Forces, the 28th Presidential Assault-at-Arms, which took up nearly a whole week, was brought to a close. The attendance was enormous. The meeting has been enlivened by a large attendance each day. It has been more representative and the entries larger, and the competitions and contests have resulted in good play. The whole arrangements were so satisfactory that not the slightest hitch occurred anywhere. The credit of this is due to the untiring exertions of Captain Davidson, whose efforts have been ably seconded by his chief assistant, Sergeant-Major Gorman, Chief Instructor, Central Gymnasium.

The Cavalry display by the Poona Horse, the musical ride by the Lancers, and physical drill by the Kolhapur Infantry, were very good.

LATER.

Brigadier-General Gatacre has issued District Orders regarding the Presidential Assault-at-Arms, in which he says that, thanks to the executive committee and judges for their exertions, the meeting has resulted satisfactorily. Special thanks are due to Captain Davidson for the excellent arrangements made in the Gymnasium and she outdoor area for carrying on the various competitions and displays, which came off punctually to time, and without any hitch whatever.

In the opinion of the Brigadier-General, the meeting has been a most successful one, which is due to the large number of entries for different events, the keenness of the competitions, the excellent management, and the untiring interest taken by all. In conclusion, the General wishes to record his appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by Sergeant-Major Gorman and the Gymnastic instructors, and particularly thanks all those who came from long distances to take part.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

The Committee of the Poona Horse Show have decided to alter the dates owing to thier clashing with the Fine Arts Exhibition. The Horse Show will, therefore, take place on September 30 and October 2.

MURDER OF A POLICE PEON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 7.

A Native police peon was shot dead at an early hour, this morning, by a man supposed to be a Zerbadi. Three police were patrolling Dalhousie Street, when, about three o'clock, they saw a man coming out of the 30th street. They challenged him, but he ran back down the same street for about thirty yards, when, turning round, he fired a revolver at the Sergeant in charge of the patrol. The shot missed, and the man ran a few yards further to the entrance of a back drainage space, where he turned and took deliberate aim at the Sergeant. The shot missed the latter, but it struck the Constable in the region of the heart, and severely wounded the man, who fell and died within twenty minutes. The murderer then escaped.

The question of arming one member of each patrol with a shot gun is under consideration, and probably this fatality will hurry on a decision.

Within a few yards of where the man was first seen a daring burglary was attempted shortly before. A hole had been made in a brick-wall, and some articles of small value were stolen from the house, an entry being made into the house through the next door. When the inmates awoke, the burglars fled, and the murderer is supposed to have been one of these burglars.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SUEZ, SEPT. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Medusa, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, SEPT. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 7.

Mail steamer Parramatta, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 21-32
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 5-8 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 1-8
Bar Silver	30 5-8

WHAT TO DO WITH OUR BOYS?—IV.

WITH THE CAPE MOUNTED RIFLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is some little time since I addressed you under the above heading, and in the meantime our young Cape Mounted Rifleman has got back to Umtata after a fair amount of marching and counter marching all over the place. In his last letter, dated from the Head-quarters Camp, he says:—"Here I am back again, and steadily going through my drills. What is going on up North I have not heard, but down here in Pondoland everything is quieting down, and the whole affair, so far as we are concerned, has been more a scare than anything else. I, myself, am only too glad to get a rest again, as, being a recruit, my duty has been mostly escort and guards, and this is fatiguing work.

At Lucikicik, one of the stations, we, recruits, took some thing up to, all the people from the stores and any few whites round about were in the Fort there, and so to make things cheerful, an enormous bonfire was lighted, and a 'sing-song' was got up round it during the only two nights we were there. The sight was a very pretty one ; all our fellows in their war-paint, and the few women and their kiddies all round a huge fire, singing all of us our very hearts out. From there we came back here (Umtata), and as far as we know everything is quiet ; but it seems these Pondos have been on this scaring tack for the last two years, so I imagine there will be a general "bust-up" with them some day or other. I often think how amused you would be to see your boy doing the soldier. Already I seem quite an old hand, though I have not yet quite got through my drills. I am very happy with my dear horse—I can call him nothing else ; he is such a faithful beast, and as plucky as a lion, and my little dog, Spot, I would'nt part with for anything ; and last, but not least, my Niger boy, Jim, who looks after me generally, is a great character. With these three, and my drills and a camp of rattling good fellows the time slips along quite fast. I have got through everything in my drills, except the sword, and that I shall be another three weeks at, as it is very hard to get into it on horse-back, and particularly so if you happen to have a horse who is as restive as my 'banjo' is. He does'nt like it at all, and I am sure his master does'nt, for I have had one or two very pretty spills. It was very funny yesterday morning. There was a troop of ten of us with swords, and had to practice the jumps in close order, and we had one very big smash-up all of us, but three coming down, all on top of one another, and tangled up like flies in cobwebs. How we all got off without any broken bones is a perfect mystery to me. Young——the scion of a noble house, is going through with us, and is a most amusing fellow ; he has a very big horse, in fact a bigger animal than any of us has got, and to see him trying to mount without stirrups is the funniest sight in the world. He gets half-way up, and off his "gee" goes with him for a few minutes, and then he comes back with a very dejected look and "Extremely sorry, Sergeant, I really could'nt help it." When tracking up-country he was even funnier still ; sometimes we would get a night alarm, and then we were sleeping at nights with our bandoliers on with 48 rounds of ammunition, a revolver, sword, and carbine. Our friend would always in the hurry of the moment forget his carbine, or something equally important. He being out here so much longer than we fellows, has got, and is continually getting into, hot water. I fear that you will think this letter a bit "shoppy," but I know you like to know all we do here, and being away on the rush and tare till now I have had no other opportunity than the one I have at present. I am feeling very healthy and strong, and my work seems to be doing me no end of good ; though a bit troublesome at times. I start at the early hour of five in the morning, at which time we take our horses out to groom and feed ; that we do till 6 a.m., when we have camp fatigues till seven, and then do our tents or barrack-rooms up, whichever they happen to be. At 8 breakfast ; 8-30 saddle-up for the ride ; and at 9 we fall in, and are on till 10-30. Then from 11 to 12 dismounted drill with swords, which is the worst of the whole lot, as it comes just in the hottest part of the day. In a couple of months, however, we have all drills and parades over before 9 a.m., on account of the heat. Then in the afternoon we have our horses in at 4-30 p.m. ; and once a fortnight we get a twenty-four hours' main-guard. I am sorely pressed to get this letter off in time, or would tell you so many things about our last track up-country, but must leave it till my next." I fear that I have unduly trespassed on your space and the patience of your readers, but if my communications prove at all interesting, I shall have been repaid for the trouble I have taken in reproducing our young trooper's letters.—Yours, &c.,

PATERFAMILIAS.

HOCKEY MATCH.

GYMKHANA VS. ROVERS' F. C.

THE match will commence at 5-15, sharp. The following will represent the Gymkhana :—T. D. Moore, F. Wade-Brown, L. S. Hudson, K. Hussey, A. Economo, P. F. Fischer, W. A. Railton, Hon. P. Thesiger, F. D. Vines, T. H. Thorburn, and W. H. ole.

THE annual report of the London County Council, covering the period from March 31, 1895, to March 31, 1896, shows that the net debt of the Council is £19,215,400, whilst the municipal debt of London amounts to a much larger figure. The total net debt of London is as follows :—County Council £19,215,401 ; School Board, £8,677,444 ; Metropolitan Asylums Board, £ 1,609,867 ; Metropolitan Police (proportion), £305,093 ; Vestries, City Commissioners of Sewers, and District Board of Works, £4,009,317 ; Boards of Guardians, £2,661,673 ; Other Local Bodies, £1,177,707.—Total, £37,386,502. The rateable value of London on March 31, 1896, was £35,583,468.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 21.

ENGLAND IN THE BACKGROUND.

In my late letter there was a doleful tale to tell concerning our cricketers and the differences which had arisen between various professionals and the authorities. Again I have to touch upon a topic which shows another section of our sporting gentlemen in rather a poor light, viz., our amateur cyclists. Time was, and that within the recollection of most of our public schoolboys, when England could hold her own against the world in the cycling arena, when the Hon. Ion. Keith, A. A. Weir, and H. L. Cortis caused the world to marvel at the brilliancy of their feats on the old light-wheeled "spider" bicycle. For years after they had slipped out of active service, we still held our own with men like Lacy Hillier, Liles, Crute, Gaskell, Furnival, Sanders, Sellars, and "Alphabet" Webber, as the many-initialled Isle of Wight cyclist was sometimes facetiously dubbed. Now, alas, our glory seems to have departed, and our only hope lies in the direction of professionalism. When in 1893 the world's championships were instituted at a great festival in the United States, our own Cycling Union was unable to prevail upon a single amateur cyclist to make the trip across the Atlantic in order to fight for the honour of the English flag. The Americans simply swept the board, the opposition from other countries being imperceptible. At Antwerp a year later, England found herself rather more fortunately situated, and half-a-dozen or more riders steamed down the uninteresting Scheldt to try their fortunes at the Velodrome Zuremberg. But as it happened, our men were simply outclassed in the shorter events on the opening day, whilst on the second day, in the fifty miles race, G. Green, of Newcastle, was simply raced off his legs by the fairhaired Norwegian, Wilhelm Henie. By great good fortune, however, our men managed to run into places in many of the events, and England managed to secure one of the trophies by scoring the greatest aggregate of points. But it was a doleful time for the English party, T. Osborne, P. W. Brown, Chapman, Green, Broadbridge, and little Michael tall riding yards below their proper form. Lehr, the German, and Eden, the Dutchman, who had been forbidden riding in the English championships carried off the chief honours, whilst Ingeman Petersen, the Danish cyclist, who won our English championship, was easily beaten in the first race of the day. The N.C.U. officials muttered many vague threats as to what would be done at future championships, and the exposures they could make, an' they would, but all ended in smoke, and the Englishmen sailed for Harwich well-beaten all round.

ON THE SMALL SIDE.

In cycling, at any rate, the men of robust physique have not had it all their own way, for amongst our speediest men to-day must be named Michael Pope, Platt-Betts, P. W. Brown, T. Osborn, and A. J. Watson, and none of these are men of average proportions. At Antwerp it was the same, nearly everyone of the English representatives being undersized, the only exceptions being Broadbridge, a fine, strapping fellow with splendid limbs, and Green, of Newcastle, a medium-sized cyclist. Against the gigantic form of Lehr our men were dwarfed. Chapman, of Bristol, was only a thin strip of a youth, although taller than his companions ; while the Scotchman, Wood, Killachy, and Vogt—I fancy I remember the last-named donning the plaid scarf—always had to meet much bigger rivals. We are a little better off now with Barden, Chinn, Gibbons-Brookes, Walters, Winchurch, Carlisle, Edwards, and Stocks in the professional ranks, and England may hope to hold her own for some time to come on up-to-date tracks. Personally, I like to see these fine big fellows participating in contests of skill and endurance, and find more pleasure in watching men like Sullivan, Corbett, Fitzsimmons, Slavin, or Peter Jackson in the ring than to look on when "midgets" are flipping and flapping all over the place. In athletics I prefer to see the Irish giants at play than the diminutive youths who aspire to championship honours, although, truth to tell, the little ones very often take a tremendous amount of shaking off in the running events, as Snook, Morton, Parry, and Harrison have shown. Remembering as I do many of the old heroes of the high bicycle, it may be that my old-fashioned notions do not adapt themselves quite so readily to the dwarf machines upon which such marvellous performances are accomplished to-day, or to the men either, for the matter of that. One of the first celebrities I can recollect is Tom Sabin, a rider who carried nearly everything before him for a brief period in the early seventies. Then came a brilliant school of professionals, many of whom I recalled in a recent note ; but nearly all of these men were substantially built, and, being tall, were supposed to possess advantages over smaller men by reason of riding a higher wheel. Edlin was one of the smallest I can call to mind in those days, and many a desperate tussle have I witnessed between him and Leeming, a Yorkshire rider with a pronounced "hump" when seated on a machine. I suppose the modern safety has placed advantages in the hands of the smaller men by the ease with which the gearing can be raised or lowered to suit individual riders. Be this as it may, there are lots of downright high-class riders to-day who cannot by any stretch of imagination be termed anything but little 'uns.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Ever since these World's Championships were conceived there has been most serious opposition shown in various quarters, and when first mooted and the hat was sent round for subscriptions to pay the expenses of our men, I must confess that I was numbered amongst those who thought it was playing the game very low. But as the years have rolled on, and the difficulties (always inseparable in starting such movement) overcome, I am beginning to realise that after all they may serve a very useful purpose. No one, I suppose, will doubt for a moment that cycle racing has done more to popularise the pastime than everything else put together; but for the speed requirements of the champions of the path we might have waited years for the improvements effected ; indeed, the invention of the pneumatic tyre was directly due to the happy inspiration of a gentleman who wished to see his son more successful in contests with his fellow-schoolboys. First a portion of the garden hose was pressed into service, and out of the crude idea of a hollow tyre sprang the pneumatic of 1895—to be followed by countless patents all the world over. England led the van, and our lead was quickly followed in America. Months only had passed before agencies in nearly every European city were opened, and on the Continent cycling caught on like wildfire. All this meant prosperous times for our makers, better times for our mechanics, which, filtered down, meant a brighter outlook for thousands of our working classes. Yes ; I think the World's Championships should be kept up. Our men rub shoulders with sportsmen of other nationalities ; their minds are refreshed by fresh sights and fresh customs, and consequently their views generally are enlarged. And it usually happens that when these little functions are being carried out the officials of the various cycling organisations lay themselves out for special displays, processions, and other signs of welcome to visitors from abroad. Upon the occasion of the Antwerp Festival the great show place was the Exhibition, and here I may at once admit that nothing more novel has it ever been my experience to witness. One of the most remarkable features of the Exhibition was that portion devoted to "Old Antwerp." Timber, lath, and plaster, and painted canvas were the chief materials in re-producing the "antient citie" of Anvers, and nothing more charmingly realistic could possibly be imagined. To add to the vraisemblance of the scenes depicted, we had gold-beaters, workers in brass and copper, shoemakers, milkmaids, innkeepers, and all the bustle and hum of a workaday life as it was in the golden days. So real indeed did the surroundings appear, and so scrupulously careful were the guards who had charge that one instinctively spoke in whispers and moved about with almost a feeling of reverence. Naturally, an English visitor could scarcely be expected to know anything about Antwerp costumes and customs in the fighting days of Van Tromp, but it was all very picturesque and very beautiful. So artistically had the builders of this bit of old Antwerp done their work that it was well-nigh impossible to discern where Nature stopped and Art stepped in. Besides this marvellous reproduction the other shows were exceedingly fine, and with Turks, Indians, Egyptians, Swiss, and Frenchmen wandering around in delightful confusion, each with his own particular "quarter" when found desirable, there was enough novelty and to spare for the casual visitor. One of the most pleasing effects produced was that of dressing the female attendants in costumes of the most charming variety—something, however, entirely different from what one sees in England. Coloured silks and satins may be made most effective under the electric light ; but only those who have seen what the Flemish people can do with print and starched linen can appreciate the wholesomeness of the display we saw at Antwerp. Had these serving maids been taken fresh from a bandbox to attend the Sunday morning service at the Cathedral they could not have looked more bewitching, clean and bright than they did at this exhibition, and the strange thing to me was their wonderful aptitude for keeping their frills and furbelows spotlessly clean and crisp, or creamy, as the adornment might be. At an exhibition I suppose it could never obtain the world-like celebrity gained by similar ones at Paris or Vienna—or even that of Chicago. But there was plenty to interest one. Fancy soaps made up as fruits were astonishingly true to nature, and any apple, pear, bunch of grapes, peach, or apricot picked out indiscriminately and submitted casually for inspection would have deceived all but experts. Our idea was to take the vast exhibition in sections, and this our little party did, one of the most refreshingly welcome exhibits we came across being that of a noted firm of Scotch whisky distillers. I hope not to offend the susceptibilities of any one of my readers, but I mention this with all sincerity. We had consumed, it seemed to us, barrels of the nation's beverage, and had partaken of their light wines ; but one can tire of these even, and when we found ourselves inside a cosy, curtained little symposium, with an English-speaking attendant who gripped our hands with real fervour on making our acquaintance, it was much like getting a breeze from our native heath as we could expect to get in Antwerp. But here I am, rambling on and on, without a thought of the cyclists whose presence led me into this disjointed discourse. How they fared after they left Brussels for Antwerp I must tell at some future date, contenting myself by saying that in the Belgian capital they were everywhere received with a warmth not to be mistaken. The King of Belgium takes a keen delight in fostering the tastes of his subjects and his patronage and presence at cycling meetings has been of immense benefit to the pastime.

"OUIDA" ON THE WARPATH.

And as the gifted, artistic, sweet-tempered "Ouida" has chosen to tilt at cycling ! A cycling correspondent has forwarded me an extract from one of the fortnightlies containing the most extraordinary language I ever remember reading as applied to cycling. To describe cycles as a "detestable public nuisance" is to acknowledge herself at least ten years behind the times. No modern invention has done so much to elevate the minds of the masses at large than the "detestable" cycle ; scenes that could never have come within the purview of the toiler have been brought within reasonable distance at a trifling cost, and not even one of this fair lady's novels could improve a man, physically and morally, like a quiet spin into the country lanes and old-world villages. "The racing cyclist is the lowest form of deformed humanity that we can behold, and when he and his compeers tear through country roads he presents a loathsome sight, drenched with sweat, covered with dust, and clinging, crooked and almost nude, to his machine." Fie, fie, "Ouida!" Why tar all with this besom of yours ? The truth of it all is, I suppose, an utter lack of appreciation. When one can command flunkeys, and handmaids, and "tigers" to appear at will, like so many automatons ; when one exists in atmosphere heavy with artificial perfumes, with the rustle of silk and the clink of costly china for ever in one's ears ; when the spirit endeavours to soar but frail flesh is aweary ; when the world seems crabbed and cross, and humanity vicious everywhere under the sun ; when the zephyrs from the Lake of Como and the stirring breezes from the Mediterranean alike fail to cause a ripple in one's existence—then, it may easily be supposed, anything that requires more exertion than swaying a fan or tossing a curl must needs be a detestable public nuisance. But all this protestation is artificiality—and the very worst kind at that. We shall still cycle, and let this charming novelist do her little worst.

THE BOXING KANGAROO.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LAST night, there was a good audience at the Novelty Theatre, on the occasion of the first exhibition of the pugalistic skill by "Peter Jackson," of whose performance so much has been heard. The exhibition was preceded by a variety entertainment by Messrs. Dean and Middleton's Vaudeville Company, which has come to India from Australia. Enjoyable as their performances are, they were rendered still more attractive on this occasion by the aid rendered by Mr. Thomas Empson and Miss Dolly Childs, late of the Stanley Opera Company. The second part of the programme consisted of the marvellous performances of the Boxing Kangaroo. Introduced to the company, "Peter" reveals himself as a fine animal, standing nearly six feet high when upright, and, like all his tribe, showing a marked disproportion between the hind legs quarters and the fore. The hind legs, long and sinewy, tipped with formidable claws, look strangely ineffective till one takes a measure of the great mass of muscle in the thighs and tail. The upper part of the animal by contrast appears quite puny, but from the way "Peter" uses his arms, it is not so. And the rat-like head, with long ears, and large gentle looking eyes are by no means indicative of the vigour with which Peter carries on his attack when the time comes. When allowed to start, Peter went for his trainer with a celerity and vigour that tested that individual's skill to the utmost. Standing still, or prancing round the ring, he struck out right and left with lightening rapidity, occasionally varying the fun with an attempt to get in a couple of slashers with those formidable and unguarded hind claws of his. When he did land, he fairly staggered his opponent and knocked him down. Then Peter would cease boxing, and gently rest on the trainer, waiting to be shampooed, meanwhile placidly kissing his man's ear. Four smart rounds were fought, Peter keeping well to business. Once or twice he closed, but never funked the bout, and, of course, got the best of each round. While stronger in the attack than the defence, Peter guards fairly well, and is good at ducking and clearing. He hits straight from the shoulder sometimes, but usually round, and by his quickness got in some hot ones. At the conclusion of the four rounds, Peter was divested of his mittens, and went quietly to his crate and began nibbling. He never seemed to lose his temper. The exhibition is as curious as it is clever, and the bouts furnish a pleasant element of excitement unmarred by any appearance of harshness, Peter being well under control without any other restraint than the eye and hand of his trainer. The ladies present last night apparently enjoyed the fun as much as the men, and they showed their appreciation by hearty applause.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. MOSHTARI.

THE CAUSES OF ITS BEING OVERDUE.

THE Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Moshtari, which was overdue at Aden in the beginning of August last, returned to Bombay harbour, yesterday morning, from Jeddah, under the command of Captain A. Clark. Captain Clark reports that the vessel after leaving Bombay on the 15th July, met exceptionally bad weather, which was prevailing at the time in Bombay, and ran short of coal. The captain deemed it advisable to call at Muscat, there being no other port where he could obtain coal. He reached Muscat on the 31st July, and after taking in two hundred tons of coal proceeded on her voyage to Aden, thence to Jeddah, leaving the last-named port on the 27th August on her return voyage for Bombay with ninety-two deck passengers and a general cargo, calling at Aden at midnight of the 30th ultimo. During the bad weather the Moshtari encountered on her voyage to Aden, no damage of any kind was done either to the vessel or to the cargo.

INFANT MARRIAGES AMONGST THE PARSEES.

ITS LEGAL ASPECTS.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

THE recent Parsee matrimonial suit that came before the Court of Appeal raises a stong presumption in favour of the view that infant marriages in the enlightened Parsee community are by no means rare and matters of past history. The reason for supposing that the much-decried practice of infant marriage is still in vogue is that when a case involving a great deal of trouble and expense is fought tooth and nail in three courts, it must have been undertaken out of more than personal motives. The motives which actuated the plaintiff to obtain the decision of the highest tribunal in India on a question of the utmost importance to herself, and of far greater magnitude to the bulk of the community, are deserving of the highest praise. Neither the Zoroastrian scriptures nor Zoroastrian usage favour the custom, which owed its inception to the influence of the Hindu community, and is threatening to become more and more universal every day. It will be beyond the scope of present enquiry to trace the various stages of development which the adopted practice or rather a practice borrowed from a neighbouring race has passed through, since the domicile of the Parsees in India. The evils arising out of this anomalous custom need not to be enumerated, for it is well-known that the practice is repulsive to modern ideas of morality and detrimental in the highest degree to the best interests of civilisation.

By section 3 of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act of 1865 it is enacted that in cases where parties marrying are under the age of twenty-one the consent of the parents or guardians is necessary. This section *prima facie* determines the validity of a marriage or, in other words, persons marrying under the age of 21 without parental or quasi-parental assent will not be deemed by the law to have been properly bound by the marital tie. It is natural to suppose that a couple of any age under twenty-one is capable of being married to each other, provided the parent or guardian is forthcoming to assent on their behalf. This provision of the Code introduces a prohibitory formality rather than forbids a practice. The 37th section of the same Act provides that the duties and obligations of the martial tie shall not be enforceable until the husband is sixteen years old and the wife fourteen. This enactment is also prohibitory in its nature in so far as it precludes a husband from filing a suit to enforce the duties and obligations of the marital tie, but if does not fix any age under which he could not be married. The wife is enabled by the same section to sue over the age of fourteen, but she can be married at any age her parent or guardian wishes.

Let marriage be a civil or a religious institution, or even perhaps a combination of the two, it will be admitted on all hands without much fear of contradiction that it is a contract, pure and simple, formed by consent. Since consent is an essence of this contract, the question of age could never possibly be given too much importance. A union formed at an age when the consent is given on behalf of the contracting parties by their parents or guardians cannot be expected to possess many chances of felicity or success. The parent or guardian may be useful in pointing out the advisability of the match, but how can they guarantee that the parties are suited to each other ? If the legislature has not succoured the Parsees adequately, they ought to remedy the evil for themselves by deprecating and discontinuing the pernicious practice of early marriage. Lord Stowell remarks that marriage being a contract is, of course, consensual, quite in consonance with the maxim of the Roman Law—*consensus non concubitus facit matrimonium*. Story, the eminent American jurist, thus expresses himself in his "Conflict of Laws" : "Marriage is unquestionably a state or relation depending for its existence upon the fact of parties competent to contract and their legal voluntary present consent to do so." In fact, all jurists accept the Roman Law maxim and the construction put upon it by Stowell and Story. At the foundation of this institution the religious character is more powerful than the civil, but now owing to the altered circumstances of the age jurists are rather inclined to treat it more as a civil contract than as a religious institution. Even the Canon Law, which in reality is the foundation of the modern matrimonial law of Europe, although it regards marriage as a sacrament, yet admits consent to be the essence of the conjugal union.

To be married at an age when consent is given on behalf of the couple by their parents or guardians, *i.e.*, when contracting parties are totally incapable of realising the nature and importance of the transaction, is fraught with evils difficult even of conception. After attaining the age of discretion very often the discovery is made that, though the two are mated yet are not suited to each other. There may be a strong desire and a fervent hope on the part of both to part company, but to what avail ! The only course left open to them is to carry on an existence fraught with troubles and unhappiness. The task of dissolving marriage would certainly have been an easy one if incompatibility of temper and dissimilarity of taste constituted grounds for divorce, instead of cruelty and adultery. Amongst the most important causes which lead to infant marriages in the Parsee community seem to be, first, the irresistible desire of ancestors to see their young offsprings united in the holy bonds of matrimony ; and, secondly, the wish to secure a good "catch." In both these cases the evil would be removed if the infants were merely betrothed, and not actually and indissolubly united to each other. When they reach the age of discretion the betrothal should be ratified and marriage consummated. However, when all is said and done, nothing of practical utility can be effected by legislation on this point, and the solution of the problem depends on the good sense and concerted action of the Parsi community.

M. A. A.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN T. C. ROSS, Highland Light Infantry, has been transferred to the 2nd Battalion.

MAJOR R. F. M. SYNGE, Highland Light Infantry, has been posted to the 1st Battalion.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant H. O. Codrington, 17th Bombay Infantry, from 18th September to 18th October.

THE following Officers of Regiments and Battalions serving in the Bengal Command have been selected for duty at the Cavalry and Regimental Depots and will proceed home during the ensuing trooping season :—5th Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant J. R. Garard ; 5th Lancers, Captain E. B. Wilson ; 16th Lancers, Captain R. F. Sloane Stanley ; 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, Captain R. L. Owens ; 1st Scottish Rifles, Captain C. M. Henning, and Lieutenant C. E. Tuson ; 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Captain H. P. Hancox and Lieutenant G. W. Kenny ; 1st East Surrey Regiment, Captain A. J. Hill and Lieutenant J. F. W. Arcedeckne-Butler ; 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Captain F. H. Chapman ; 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment, Captain M. E. Cookson ; 2nd Oxford Light Infantry, Lieutenant W. C. Hunter ; 2nd Essex Regiment, Lieutenant W. F. Bonham ; 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, Captain H. E. Wise ; 2nd Manchester Regiment, Captain W. H. Williamson and 2nd-Lieutenant D. R. Paton ; 2nd Highland Light Infantry, Lieutenant H. J. Thackeray ; 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, Lieutenant A. M. Bent.

THE AMERICAN DOLLAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To settle a controversy, will you, or some of your correspondents, through the columns of your esteemed paper, kindly let me know whether the silver dollar of America has depreciated in exchange operations, for example, England on America. In other words, does the exchange value of the silver dollar vary with the price of silver bullion ? Gold and silver are both standards in America ; but the first is invariably at high premium. An answer in extenso would be much appreciated by many of your readers.—Yours, &c.,

Egitapoora, Sept. 6. GORDIUS.

THE DO ODHI BRIDGE.

MR. E. W. KELLY, Acting General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Ry. Company, writes to us :—"With reference to the damage by floods to the Doodhi Bridge, between Bankheri and Babai, during the night of the 13th August last, I beg to inform you that a temporary bridge has been constructed and the through running of trains has been resumed from to-day, and all passenger, coaching, and goods traffic will be booked as usual."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

DR. COWASJI HORMUSJI presided at the adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, when there were also present :—The Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramji Nusserwanji Serval, C. T. Burke, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Dr. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Messrs. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Vety.-Major J. Mills, Messrs. O. V. Muller, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowrji Jehangir Gamadia, Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadia, B. Phillips, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, and Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND PATENTS OF MUNICIPAL WORK.

In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi moved "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to enquire and inform the Corporation whether any and what Municipal officers own or are interested in any patents connected with Municipal work or works under the guidance or supervision of the Municipality, with all details and particulars connected with such patents." He said that it was extremely desirable that they should have a report from the Commissioner, particularly when it was complained by a number of people that some of the Municipal officers were interested in certain patents, and that those officers threw all sorts of obstacles and difficulties in the way of those who did not avail themselves of such patents.

Mr. Dhakji Kassinath seconded the motion. He remarked that the complaints made in the matter, amounted to a scandal. There appeared to be a combination between the plumbers and the drainage department. The sooner they put an end to the scandal the better. The motion was put to vote and carried.

MR. BARROW'S RETIREMENT.

The Corporation considered letter to the President, from the Municipal Secretary, dated 24th August last, stating (1) That, as it will probably be necessary for him to apply, at an early date, to be allowed to retire on pension, he has the honour to enquire whether the Corporation consider it desirable that, before leaving their service, he should carry to completion for them the calendar which he has commenced of the more important and interesting portions of the old municipal records of this city ; (2) that, as the pension to which he is entitled will become greatly reduced by the cost of remittance to England, he ventures to submit for the favourable consideration of the Corporation his application to be allowed, as a special case, such gratuity, in addition to pension, as he may be thought deserving of, having regard to the approval from time to time expressed of his services during a period of twenty-six years.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta had given the following notice of motion on the subject :—

"That, with reference to his letter to the President, dated 24th August, Mr. Barrow be entrusted with the task of completing and superintending the printing of the calendar of municipal records prepared by him for the use of councillors and of the executive, and that he should be paid an honorarium for the work. That, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the cost of printing 550 copies of the calendar, That, with reference to para. 2 of the same letter, a committee be appointed to consider and report on Mr. Barrow's application for special consideration in regard to his retiring allowance as well as on the amount of the honorarium that should be paid to him for the task entrusted to him as above."

Mr. Mehta not being present, the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi moved the proposition. He said that, when the calendar would be ready, it would furnish very useful information regarding the history of the Municipality to the public in general, and it was extremely desirable that before Mr. Barrow left the Municipality he should see that the work was properly carried out. It could not be denied that if there was one man fit to complete the work, it was Mr. Barrow, whose knowledge and experience of the Municipality could not be surpassed. The duty of considering Mr. Barrow's application should be entrusted to a committee, who would decide upon the question of Mr. Barrow's retiring allowance as well as the honorarium that should be paid to him for the task entrusted to him as above. It was known to them all that the Corporation had from time to time shown their appreciation of the many valuable services rendered by him to that body, and the various presidents, who had succeeded to the chair year after year, had also aknowledged

slaughter-house should be removed to a place near Matunga where good grazing places and proper water-supply could be provided for the cattle and sheep. The present condition of the slaughter-house, it was often complained, was in a very unsatisfactory condition.

Veterinary-Major Mills remarked that the present slaughter-house was in a very unhealthy condition. It was a sort of tank, into which the drainage of the bazaar and the whole of Bandora was allowed to run. The place was not large enough to keep the necessary number of animals. A very large heap of manure and slaughter-house sweepings were allowed to remain in the slaughter-house. He submitted that there should be a proper inspection shed for cattle and sheep before passing them for the purpose of slaughter. The sheds for animals were in bad condition and needed repairs, and the zig-zag conditiou of the roofs appears unsafe. No flesh meant for consumption by human beings should be allowed to be kept in a place where such stench emanated owing to the filthy and bad surroundings.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

Dr. De Monte remarked that some time ago Mr. Vidal, the Secretary to the Bombay Government, inquired of the Bandora Municipality on the question of the removal of the slaughter-house from Bandora, but the Municipality could not afford to let it be removed as they lost Rs. 5,000 per annum. (Laughter.)

The proposition was carried.

THE GHEE ADULTERATION QUESTION.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi moved that the report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed on 11th June, 1896, on the question of the adulteration of ghee, be approved and adopted, and that with reference to the letter to the President from Government the former be requested to inform the latter the terms of the report. The report has already been published in these columns.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal seconded.

Mr. S. D. Khote moved as an amendment that the last para. of the Committee's report be deleted.

Mr. Unwalla proposed that the following be substituted for sub-clause 4 of section 417d. of the Bill: In any prosecution under this section the burden of proving that the vendor was ignorant, &c., by the sale shall be upon the vendor, and on proof of such ignorance he shall not be held liable to any penalty as prescribed in sub-clause one of this section."

Mr. P. N. Wadia seconded the amendment, and the debate on the question was adjourned until the 17th instant.

BULSAR NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The secretary has at last cut the Gordian knot by suddenly removing the library to the Municipal Hall. He and his advisers may well congratulate themselves upon this signal success, which it really is, leaving aside for the moment the fact that the success was achieved by means entirely unconstitutional and unworthy. They may well be proud of their achievement without the least fear of jealousy from others, since outside their charmed little circle there would hardly be found a man who would stoop even to think of the means resorted to by them. On the 3rd instant, at about 12 p.m., all the material furniture of the library was at once removed to the new place. Before the information could reach the members, most of it was gone. We were indeed taken by surprise at the audacity of the action. The fact that confidence was reposed in the secretary is sufficient to convince you, that when we did it, there was not the least shadow of a doubt that it would thus be abused. When the report reached us we could hardly believe our ears. Even when the eyes confirmed what the ears heard, it was some time before we could bring ourselves to believe that we were not dreaming. But facts are stubborn, and it was then realised that the confidence was misplaced. But the question naturally arises, How could the mistake have been made. It may be easily answered. No one would think of a better man to be the secretary of a public library than one who had identified himself with the cause of education by being the president of the Municipal School Board, and a member of Sir J. J. School Committee, and who had represented the taluka at the Ahmedabad Conference.

Let us remind your readers that the removal of the library to the municipal hall was the one great aim, the accomplishment of which was brooded over for many a long and weary years. The removal of the library places it entirely behind the reach of the common and poorer class of the community, for whom, and whom alone, it is meant.

Burke says "Our enemies are but our friends." Let us hope that this may prove true with respect to the library in Bulsar. The people should now put their shoulders together, and leave no stone unturned in establishing a library in the very centre of the town. To starve the people of intellectual food is worse than denying them physical food. If a new library with a healthy management springs up in course of time, it must be the duty of the people of Bulsar to bless the secretary, who will then be said to have infused new life into the library in trying to kill it.—We have, &c.,

FOUR MEMBERS.

AN AHMEDABAD GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is no machinery, however perfect, but has a loose screw somewhere, and such is the case with the Ahmedabad Municipality. I am not sure, but in effect it seems there must be a standing rule with them, that during the four wet months the roads should be left unwatered, no matter whether it rains or shines. Ahmedabad roads are well-known for their dusty nature. The rain here is not so plentiful as in Bombay, or even half as much, and the break in the weather is often tremendous, extending to over a fortnight or even a month. For a fact, it has not rained here for nearly twenty days gone, and for want of watering the roads have become intolerably dusty for pedestrians as well as cart traffic. To be sure, they remind one of his "post-mortem" benediction a little too early: "Dust thou art, to dust returneth." The Municipality is very prosperous, provides an eminently good water-supply, has an excellent conservancy system, and there seems no reason why this single evil should be allowed to be a blot upon its otherwise sound administration.—Yours, &c.,

Ahmedabad, Sept. 5. R.

CRICKET.

MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

A MATCH was played between the Municipal Cricket Club and the Islam Gymkhana, with the following result:—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

M Wadia, b Nazir Baig		1
Kirtikur, c and b Nazir Baig		0
C Patel, c and b Shaik Hoosein		7
Dadorkur, c and b Shaik Hoosein		45
Daruwala, not out		72
S M Kaka, not out		4
Adlinwalla	Byes	9
Gunzlar		
F Browin (Capt.)	To bat.	
W Browin	Leg-byes	9
Dasai		
	Extras	18
	Total	147

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	R.	M.	W.
Shaik Hoosein	69	31	2	1
Nazir Baig	65	48	1	1
M M Alli	39	18	1	0
S H Tyabjee	30	10	3	0
Alli N Tyabjee	40	22	0	0

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Nazir Baig, c Wadia, b Kaka	0
Ismail Ahmedi, b Kaka	8
Alli N Tyabjee, c Guzdar, b Kaka	7
Hadi, c Tyabjee, b Wadia	5
Ibrahim E, b Kaka	5
Shrafie, c Tyabjee, b Wadia	8
M M Alli, c Kaka, b Wadia	0
Kazvani M B, run out	4
Esoffali, run out	2
Sheikh Hoosein, c Adlinwala, b Wadia	3
Md Arabi, not out	3
Extras	0
Total	45

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	R.	M.	W.
Kaka	45	14	2	4
Wadia	44	31	1	4

Correction.—The name of Hirana was inadvertently omitted from the Parsee list yesterday. It should read "Hirana, st. Stephens, b. Anderson, 0."

SHOLAPUR FLOOD RELIEF.

ubscriptions for the week ending 5th September.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	2,629
Mr Hanamandas Jairamdas Shinshi, Opium Farmer	250
Mr Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Bombay	100
Mr Lexmidas Khimjee, Bombay	100
A Madrasi Clerk, P P O	20
Mr Moro Gopal, Pensioned Police Inspector	10
Mr Kisanlal Ramapratap	10
Mr Gaotam Motichand, Vakil	10
Mr Hananda Gangia	10
Mr Govind Narayen Kasode	5
Mr Vinayak Waman Pataskar, Vakil	5
Mr Bhowrao Jeorkar	5
Mr Sakaram Ramachandra, Vakil	5
Mr Narayan Govind	5
Dr Mahadev Ramchandra Ranade	5
Mr Gangadhar Vithal Ranade, Vakil	5
Mr Kavasjee Dosabhoy Patel	5
Mr Imamkhan Hussaikhan, Abkari Inspector	5
Mr Sheikh Mahomed, Assistant Engineer	5
Sums under Rs. 5	21
Total	3,210

GEO. SCOTT,
Deputy Collector.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 4 and Rs. 5-4, MAJON. SONS and Co., Bombay

NEWS OF THE DAY.

NEWS reached Calcutta on Friday of a disturbance at Cuttack in which the sepoys of the regiment stationed there were concerned. There seems to have been a free fight and a good many people were more or less injured.

MR. SEYMOUR HALL, now in Calcutta, in the interests of Messrs. George Bell and Sons, has already been successful in seizing and confiscating a large consignment of the pirated edition of Webster's International Dictionary published by that firm.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma has pleasure in recording his appreciation of the good work done during the past year by Veterinary Captain Evans, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Burma, and by Mr. Batliwala, his assistant.

MAJOR-GENERAL HERIOT MAITLAND'S recommendations on the vexed question of the Royal Engineer establishment in India will be presented before the close of the Simla Session of Government.

MR. R. E. HAMILTON, Accountant-General of Bengal, is gazetted to three months' privilege leave from September 15th. Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Deputy Auditor-General, has been appointed to officiate for him.

THE special grant made for the Jhansi Camp-of-Exercise will lapse, and the original grant of a lakh of rupees for camps of instruction and artillery practice camps will be divided as follows: The Bengal Command, Rs. 35,000; Madras and Bombay, Rs. 30,000 each; and the Punjab, Rs. 5,000.

AN extraordinary case is being heard in the Court of the Northern Division Magistrate, Calcutta. A babu charges a baliff of the Small Cause Court with house-breaking, lurking in the house, trespass and theft of money and jewellery to the value of Rs. 3,534, and the baliff pleads that he acted in good faith under orders of the Judges of the Small Cause Court. The case stands adjourned to the 11th instant.

A MEETING was held on Friday at the Calcutta Volunteer Headquarters to discuss the question of perpetuating the memory of the late Lieutenant-General B. Walton, C.I.E., who for many years commanded the Calcutta Volunteers. Colonel Toker presided, and it was resolved that subscriptions be invited for the purpose of raising a fund to provide an inter-regimental challenge shield to be called the Walton Memorial Challenge Shield to be competed for by teams from every Volunteer regiment having its head-quarters at Calcutta, and also to provide a memorial tablet to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral.

WE regret to announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Shoolbred, founder of the Rajputana Presbyterian Mission. Dr. Shoolbred came to India in 1859, and ever since then has been stationed at Beawar, where he gathered around him a large Christian community. He was a college and life-long friend of the late Sir Charles Aitchison, whom he has not long survived. He went to Scotland in April last in feeble health, but hopes were entertained of his recovery. Dr. Shoolbred was a member of the Municipal Committee and District Board, and an active member in every way of the community by whom his death is mourned.

LAST week's season report states as regards Bengal that more rain is wanted for transplanting the winter rice in many districts, especially in the Northern and Eastern tracts. In the Punjab the crops dependent on rain are suffering in Hissar, Rohtak, Karnal, and Gurgaon. In Central India rain fell in all the agencies, but more is wanted in Gwalior.

THE squadron of the Guides Cavalry at the Malakand is to be relieved bi-monthly so that each squadron of the regiments may have eight months headquarters at Mardan.

QUETTA is at last to be made happy by the grant of a Municipality to mismanage its local affairs. The Committee will consist of the Political Agent and six persons appointed by the Governor-General's Agent. We shall probably hear next that Chitral is to have a Municipality, and that the Kachins about Bhamo are to be granted the boon of local self-government.

ANOTHER royal betrothal is announced from Paris. It is that of Prince Ferdinand de Bourbon, Duke of Calabria, and Princess Mary of Bavaria. The Duke is twenty-seven years of age, and an officer in the Spanish Army. Princess Mary, who is twenty-four years old, is the second daughter of the Prince Royal of Bavaria and the Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria.

IT is stated that the marriage of the Duc d'Orleans with the Archduchess Maria Dorothea of Austria has been fixed for Nov. 5 next, and that the ceremony will be performed in the Imperial Palace in Vienna.

THE future Queen of Italy, who is twenty-three years old, has long been an object of interest to Continental matchmakers. Three years ago rumour would have it that she was destined to become the consort of the Tsar, while it was positively asserted last month that King Alexander of Servia was a suitor for her hand. The Princess inherits the striking beauty of her mother, and has been educated with the utmost care. She speaks English with a remarkably pretty accent, and was a great favourite with Queen Victoria when she was staying at Nice. Like her father, she is a good musician, and takes a keen interest in outdoor sports. Last winter she was present at a bear hunt, and she plays tennis on the asphalt court which her eldest brother recently presented to Mr. Kennedy, the British Charge d' Affairs at Cettigne. The Princess has certainly made the best match of all her sisters, one of whom, now dead, married the Servian pretender, Prince Peter Karageorgevic, while two others are the wives of the Duke of Leuchtemberg and the Grand Duke Peter of Russia respectively. This alliance with an Italian Prince is an instance of history repeating itself; for in olden days the Princes of the Black Mountain not infrequently married Venetian wives, the daughters of the Doges of the proud Republic of St. Mark. If Prince Nicholas succeeds in marrying his next Daughter, Princess Anna, to King Alexander of Servia, and thus reuniting the two branches of the Serb race, he will have celebrated the bicentenary of his dynasty in the most auspicious fashion.

THE report from the Select Committee on the Royal Patriotic Fund makes a number of recommendations with a view to the further administration of the funds, and suggests that some change in the constitution of the Commission would meet with public approval. It would seem desirable, it is stated, that the appointment of Royal Commissioners should be in future for a term of five years, with power of renewal, and that the number should not exceed fifteen in all. Steps might also, it is urged, be advantageously taken by the Patriotic Commissioners to bring themselves into closer touch with those responsible for the administration of the Greenwich, War Office, and outside funds, and greater publicity should be given to the advatages derivable from the fund.

A COLONEL in the Indian Army (says a Dalziel message) met with an unpleasant adventure the other night while dining at a boulevard restaurant in Paris. A well-dressed young man who was seated opposite him spurted some soda-water from a syphon over the colonel's shirt front, apparently by accident. The young man was profuse in his apologies, and insisted on carefully wiping the officer's front and neck with his serviette. While the colonel was putting his collar and tie straight in front of a mirror, the stranger paid his bill and went out. When the officer went to pay for his dinner, he discovered that his pocket-book, containing about £150 in French and English notes, had disappeared.

THE Baltic fleet is in future to be supplied with Russian coal from the Donetz basin, in Southern Russia. Hitherto English coal has been used.

SENOR MATTA, Chilian Minister to Bolivia, has died from the wounds inflicted upon him by a merchant, named Jose Guellar, who says he shot the Minister in self-defence.

MR. ARTHUR MARTINDALE, of the Indian Civil Service, was "cross-examined" by his Excellency, and at the close, is said to have confessed that his questioner knew more about the internal Government of India than he did.

AN amusing dog story is being told concerning Li Hung Chang and a gentleman well-known in Stock Exchange circles by reason of his connection with Chinese finance. He sent his Excellency a bull pup of unblemished pedigree and of considerable value. In course of time came the acknowledgment of the gift, accompanied by the interesting announcement that while Li did not eat that sort of thing himself, the young Celestials who accompanied him had found it excellent for breakfast!

A MEMORIAL has been received by Mr. Chamberlain from Ceylon. It was presented to him on Aug. 14, by Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P.; Mr. D. Ferguson, of Colombo; and Mr. Joshua Rowntree, and was signed by Sir Joseph Pease, M.P. It calls attention to the serious statement of a thirty-five years' resident in Colombo with regard to the sale of opium and hemp drugs in Ceylon, praying that the Secretary of State will grant the request urged by the people of Ceylon for a measure of protection against the common sale of these narcotic drugs not less stringent than those in force in Burma and in the United Kingdom.

THE funeral of Sir John Millais, in St. Paul's Cathedral, was an imposing and pathetic ceremony. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family were represented, and the Earl of Rosebery, Earl of Carlisle, the Marquis of Granby, Lord Wolseley, Sir Henry Irving, and Mr. Holman Hunt were the pall-bearers. The sacred edifice was filled with a representative congregation. The grave is in close proximity to the burial place of Wren, Reynolds, and Leighton.

To uphold British supremacy and to form a United South African Republic, in which all races and religions would participate in the franchise, subject to special conditions depending on education, occupation, and ownership of property—these were the principles of the South African League, explained by Dr. Darley Hartley to an enthusiastic meeting at Johannesburg, where it was resolved to form a branch.

THE Spanish Government is understood to be preparing an immense claim for damages against the United States on account of the numerous filibustering expeditions to Cuba. Two filibustering vessels were stopped on Aug. 15 by United States revenue cutters. The relations of Spain and the United States, with reference to Cuba, formed the subject of a question in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, on Aug. 17, when Senor Canovas denied that any document of an international character had been despatched to any Government. He, added, however, that the Spanish Ministry had taken steps towards the preparation of a Memorandum, which, at an opportune moment, would be submitted to the Powers.

THE *World* writes:—Candidates for the Indian Civil Service need a strong dash of omniscience. They have just been asked, among other not more reasonable questions, for a full account of the Decadents and the Symbolistes. Would any sane person set to examine young Frenchmen in English literature require of them particulars concerning the poetry of Mr. Le Gallienne, and a complete history of "The Yellow Book"? There should be a pass-examination for examiners in the rudiments of common sense. Their business is to ascertain what students know, not to explore the abysses of their ignorance.

DURING naval gun-practice at Toulon the active squadron was firing at targets at 400 metres, the vessels going at eight knots, when it is reported that a shower of balls suddenly fell on the ironclad Brennus, having on board Vice-Admiral Gervais and his staff. The guns were aimed from the Vautour, Commandant de Carfort, the deviation being more than 500 metres from the aim. A helmsman, named Lachenez, was severely wounded in the right foot. The Admiral had a narrow escape, the shot doing considerable damage in his immediate vicinity.

AN army of tramps has invaded the eastern part of the State of New Jersey, and is carrying on a sort of guerilla warfare with the residents. The tramps (says the *Daily Mail*) have a regular commissary department, which organises daily foraging expeditions. The farmers and residents of the suburban portion of the towns have armed themselves to resist the attacks of the tramps. Women live in constant terror of them. Entire fields of grain have been destroyed, and large market gardens have been cleared of their produce. The town of Westfield is surrounded nigtly by tramps, who are estimated to be 300 strong.

A PROCESSION of thirty-nine war-ships passed through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal on Aug. 14, at war speed without interruption, or any hitch in the working of the locks, though the embankments were somewhat damaged.

THE retirement of Col. Petroff, Minister of War, and M. Natchevitch, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, from the Bulgarian Ministry, is associated with a growing Russophil tendency on the part of Prince Ferdinand.

GEN. BRONSART VON SCHELLENDORF, the Prussian Minister of War, has resigned. The Emperor has accepted his resignation in a letter warmly recognising his services, and appointed him General A.-D.-C. to his Majesty. Lieut.-Gen. von Goseler has been given the vacant portfolio. The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says the "reasons of health" assigned for the late Minister's retirement have really had nothing to do with it, and that Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf has lately been subjected to repeated slights, which are attributed to the influence exercised over the Emperor by Gen. von Hahnke, the chief of the military Cabinet. The resignation is generally regretted, both on account of the personal qualities of the late Minister, and because it is interpreted as a victory of the Emperor's military Cabinet—a secret and irresponsible side Government—over the constitutional advisers of the Crown. One Berlin journal goes so far as to say that even the regime of Prince Bismarck was less prejudicial to Imperial and national interests than that which now prevails.

THE man with the divining rod has just been in Caithness searching for water under the auspices of Sir Tollemache Sinclair, of Ulbster. He has spotted several springs, but his most startling finds were gold and silver. One of the party who accompanied him hid a half-crown under a sofa in the Ulbster Arms; the "twig" detected it at once. But that was nothing. Hear the local chronicler's naive tale:—"On the journey from Halkirk to Georgemas this incident was related to Sir Tollemache, who adroitly put two sovereigns under his handkerchief, and then hid the lot under a rug. In the course of conversation Sir Tollemache inquired of Mr. Stears (the diviner) if he could detect the presence of any metal in the conveyance, to which Mr. Stears replied that he would do so when he had in his possession a similar coin to that which was concealed. He then took a bronze coin, but his rod remained stationary, then a silver coin with similar result. When, however, Sir Tollemache handed him a sovereign the rod at once began to "thrumble." From what we have said it will be seen that the trip was by no means a dull one." We should think not. Nor is it surprising that the simple Sir Tollemache has put Mr. Stears on to hunting for gold in the bowels of his estate. The result is still unknown.

THE *Atlanta Constitution*, which boasts the presence of Uncle Remus and the Georgia poet, Frank L. Stanton, on its staff, is responsible for the following story, the truth of which it vouches for:—A good-looking, well-to-do bachelor, of Griffin, Georgia, was being teased by the young ladies of a club for not being married. He said, "I'll marry the one of you whom, on a secret vote, you elect to be my wife." There were nine members of the club. Each girl went into a corner and used great caution in preparing her ballot and disguising her handwriting. The result of the vote was that there were nine votes cast, each girl receiving *one*. The man remains a bachelor, the club is broken up, and the girls are mortal enemies, united in the one determination that they will not speak to the man again.

INDIAN PROFESSORS AND INDIAN COLLEGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is it not graceful that someone should hasten to the rescue of a mighty personage, Mr. Varma, when an army of insignificant individuals have of late ventured to pour forth their invectives against the avowed pupil of such a great master mind as Herbert Spencer? The great name of the master alone, if not the qualifications of the pupil, ought in my humble opinion to have turned many of these presumptuous folks ashy pale, and made them tremble in their shoes before taking up cudgels against one who deliberately takes care to proclaim from the housetops that he is a devout pupil of Spencer. I, for one, can fully understand the significance of such a proclamation, for I verily believe he holds a certificate from Herbert Spencer, acknowledging his pupilage; but cannot Mr. Varma satisfy the morbid craving of these oppositionwallas, and stop their mouths once for all by publishing his credentials? Whatever that may be, I declare myself to be a Boswellian slave of the aristocracy of intellect, and I confess that the perusal of Mr. Varma's infatuating letters throws me into hysterics, and it is in one of such fits of nervous excitement that I have volunteered to take up Mr. Varma's brief against his assailants. "One who knows" seems really to know nothing, for is he not assuming too much for himself? Mr. Varma, for aught I know, had never put on a lion's skin. I have never known of a man putting on a lion's skin. Thus the credit falsely given to "K" is shorn of all its lustre. "K" further belabours Mr. Varma by insinuating that he (Mr. Varma) has merely physically seen the portals of the University. But are there not to be detected a scar or two on Mr. Varma's back, indicative of his having once taken a part in the great academic fight? Let those who have received no such wounds jest at such scars! Both "K" and "One who knows" quote the names of half-a-dozen graduates in support of their fallacious arguments. Even if we concede; which, perhaps, Mr. Varma is not going to do, that they are really great scholars, does not this concession support, rather than explode, the unanswerable arguments of that clear thinker, Mr. Varma, Have they not been the product of European teaching? The very fact that they are indebted for all their intellectual eminence to European professors alone strengthens the position taken up by Mr. Varma in the present controversy. There would have been some logic in the arguments of "K" and "One who knows," if they had cited the names of a few scholars turned out by purely native agency. Then as regards the supersession of the rights of some of these literary giants to professorial chairs in our colleges. These grievance-mongers must remember that mere bookworms do not make desirable professors. Would any one of those gentlemen, whose names have been referred to by "K," undertake to give to the students under his care a realistic idea of the great British Parliament by asking the members of the College Debating Club to array themselves into two opposite parties, corresponding to the Liberal and Conservative factions, and discuss a question from two different stand points, and eventually vote for Ayes or Noes as they do at Home? Would any one of them, I ask, lead the students to gymkhanas and other playgrounds and make men of them? Both "K" and "One who knows" must in sheer dejection say "No" to my above queries. Next it has been contended that the lectures given by dark-skinned professors are worth more than those of their white-skinned brothers. May I ask "Are not the former more redolent of the midnight oil?" The argument that a greater number of students come off successful every year in our annual examinations from those colleges which are manned by Native professors than those managed by Europeans is worth nothing if one takes into consideration the fact that in such matters it is not the quantity but the quality that should primarily be attended to. Is any one prepared seriously to maintain that the students of Fergusson College are on the whole superior to those of the Elphinstone College. The last member of the trinity, "F.R.B.," seems to surpass his colleagues in his narrow-minded attacks against Rai Varma. Does he not appear to you, Sir, one of those "purblind race of miserable men," who forge a life-long trouble for themselves by taking true for false and false for true? Is he not imagining some things that in reality do not exist or ignoring other things that do exist in the case of Mr. Varma? I do not mean to enter into any protest against him for all the grammatical and rhetorical quibbles he has thrust into his letter, but I only mean to point out that he quite forgets that Mr. Varma is a scholar of unquestionable merits, and that a man of his calibre ought not in fairness to be bound hand-and-foot by the rules and regulations laid down by lexicographers and grammarians whom Mr. Varma may not be considered a whit superior to him in any respect. If the word "collectorate" is deemed rightly derived from "collector" why should not the word "professorate" be used to indicate a professor's post? If that word is not to be found in the pages of any of the existing dictionaries, is not Mr. Varma entitled to coin new words at his own mint? (I don't think the law requiring all mints to be closed applies to Mr. Varma's mint.) Otherwise, where are the chances for a language to grow? I do not think "F.R.B." means that the English language has already been so fully developed as to admit of no further growth. As regards Lindsey Murray's rules of orthography and syntax I only repeat that Mr. Varma is quite competent to set them at defiance. Now, Mr. Editor, allow me to speak a word or two for my own poor self. I am afraid of being drubbed for having taken up such a righteous, though seemingly unpatriotic, task of defending Mr. Varma. I admit I am only playing a second fiddle to that eminent musician, and if any attack is to come, let it be directed against the first rather than the second player. But of one thing, Sir, I am seriously afraid, that if such shortsighted critics, as "K," "One who knows," and "F. R. B." persist in handling Mr. Varma in the fashion they have hitherto done, they will deprive the public of the inestimable pleasure of feeding on some of the choicest of dainties supplied by him from time to time in the columns of your contemporary. Who knows Mr. Varma may cease addressing such an unappreciative audience as the Indian public, and soar to still higher spheres by contributing his masterly letters to the Home papers, and thus win the approbation of such mighty personages as Gladstone and Max Muller. I trust, however, that such will not be the case, and Mr. Varma will continue to extend his patronage to one of our local dailies. In fine, may I be permitted to subscribe myself as an humble

VARMIAN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a kind of half-knowledge which seems to disable men from forming a just opinion of the facts before them—a kind of squint in the understanding, which prevents it from seeing straightforward, and by which all objects are distorted. If a man has a smattering of law, he will become litigious; if he has a smattering of medicine, he will become a hypochondriac and a quack. Such a man disorders himself by the strength of imagination, and poisons others in the presumtuousness of conceited ignorance. The last remark can be applied to Mr. Varma with perfect accuracy. Not content with dabbling into Zoroastrianism, which should have taught him a sharp lesson at the hands of Mr. Bhandupwalla not to meddle with a religion of which he had only a superficial knowledge; not content with asserting, in the face of such able men as Messrs. Karkaria and Banaji, Padshah and Padhye, that Indians were unfit to be professors of English literature and philosophy in our colleges, our "historian," as he styles himself, comes forward and makes a sweeping assertion, that during the Janma Ashtami holidays the whole of India is turned into a huge gambling den for three days. Perhaps he was so informed by his grandmother. But does he know what that means? That means that the police is either unable to find out the delinquents, or that it looks on quite unconcerned upon them. Both these suppositions. Mr. Varma should have known, are untenable.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 7. M.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—8 bales skins, 14 bales hides, H O H Hassam; 130 cwt gum, T Jamnadas; 16 bales hides, R Dhamjee and Co; 4 bales skins, Muncherjee Framjee: 23 cases indigo, T Chimondas; 2 bales carpets, Killick Nixon and Co; 38 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clio s—2,091 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 410 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Drummond s—45 cwt gum, Eugene Meiffre; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Drummond s—885 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

V Florio s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Osborne s—50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 529 bales twist, Tata and Co; 150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 118 bales cotton and 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 130 cwt oilbanum, H A H Mowjee.

Bisagno s—94 cwt oilbanum, C Ebrahim and Co; 50 bales twist Yan Shun and Co; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 75 bales twist, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—1,300 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

Osborne s—30 bales piecegoods, The Swadeshi Mills Co; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 911 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Osborne s—50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Osborne s—200 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nurani s—207 bales cotton, H Amoolukchand; 85 bales cotton P E Guzdar; 100 bales cotton, T Mulchund.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT SHOLAPUR.

IN aid of funds for building a new Roman Catholic Chapel, a very agreeable entertainment was got up on the 4th September by a number of the residents of Sholapur. When all worked with a will for the common good, it would be invidious to single out any particular performers, as all were amateurs, and the public were prepared to accept everything good naturedly, and in the spirit the performance was got up. A very enjoyable evening resulted, and things went off very sociably. The programme was a very long one, and those who took part in it had very hard work. There were seven piano pieces, classical and otherwise, viz., the "Shepherd's Evening Song," "Les Clochettes," "Our Volunteers," "The Wolves," and selections from Rossini's "Mose in Egitto," "Semiramide," and "L'Italiana in Algieri," in which the Misses Polson, Dracup, Levi, Palmer, and Scott took part with Messrs. Fernandez, Oliver, DeMello, and DeCruz as violinists and pianists. Of songs and ballads there were "Three little words" and Gounod's "Quand tu chantes," by Mrs. Reel; "The larboard watch," by Messrs. Blackburn and Morris; "Barney take me home" and "Eileen Alannah," by Miss Scott; "Mona," by Mr. Oliver; and "Carissima," by Mr. Biggs. Of comic songs in character there were: "This is to square the Missus," by the versatile Mr. Salmon; and "The Dandy coloured Coon," "He Wore a Worried look," and "Mrs. Enery' Awkins," by the inimitable Mr. Edginton. These comic songs fairly brought down the house. These songs and pieces were followed by numerous stump speeches in character by Mr. Blackburn, on "Temperance"—a subject he has his heart in, and which he is the most fitted in Sholapur to lecture on. The entertainment closed with the side-splitting farce of "Waxination Gratis," in which Messrs. Dracup, Salmon, Blackburn, Marshall, Williams, Nock, Sheny, Sweeny, and Monsell took part. Mr. Biggs worked very hard, and had the sympathy and approval of all in the station. Mr. Dracup, as usual, was a tower of strength, and the inimitable Edginton "Wore a Worried look." The piano was lent by Mrs. Salmon. This was a virtue, as it is hard to get people to lend out their private pianos. Two little dots, Basil and Rene Reel, sang a little song, each with considerable verve, and were much admired. These little dots of three and four years of age bid fair to be musical geniuses in their day.

SLAVERY IN EAST AFRICA.

CAPTURE OF THREE DHOWS.

THE vigilance of H. M. Ships in these waters writes the "Zanzibar Gazette" of August 5 has been again exemplified during the past week by the capture of two dhows engaged in slave running by H. M. S. Thrush and another by H.M.S. Philomel.

The latter case came on for hearing before His Honour Judge de Sausmarez on July 30 when the following evidence was sworn to. Lieut. Seymour E. Erskine in charge of the second cutter while lying in British Channel on the 23rd inst. observed a dhow running down close to Briesbi Island. On a blank being fired, she stopped and was boarded and her name found to be the Dege known to have been a notorious ruuner of slaves under a former Captain "Juma." A passenger on board and the crew said that seven slaves had been landed that morning in charge of two Arabs off Matembene reef. These however could not be found or any information obtained as to their whereabouts. The evidence given in Court by the passengers and crew was unanimous to the effect that the dhow after leaving Zanzibar stopped at Kokotoni and embarked 7 slaves, 3 women and 4 men, who were brought on board by two Arabs and these were landed at the back of Pemba at 4 a. m. Faraji the Captain of the dhow stated that on two previous occasions the Dege had landed 10 slaves and 15 slaves at the same place. Hamisi a sailor stated that the dhow anchored at Kokoni, and sent a boat ashore for the slaves. His Honour on this clear evidence made a decree for the condemnation of the dhow.

The other cases were heard by His Honour on August 3rd. In the first case of the Thrush captures, Lieut. Watson swore to having detained the dhow Hindiyo on July 27 at Weti, Senah Said being the master, on the ground that she was engaged in the slave trade. Information had been received that on July 1st the dhow landed slaves at Kifoomoni, one slave girl being sold to Salim bin Juma, and recovered by the interpreter of the Thrush. Six 'passengers' not declared, had too been landed at Ndooni. The Captain and one of the crew deserted on the night of July 30th and the remainder of the crew on the night of August 1st. The owner of the dhow refused to come to Zanzibar to defend his dhow, and also stated that he had two Captains for the one dhow. The slave girl recovered, swore to the dhow, and recognised the boy who brought her food. Khalfan bin Amur deposed that the Hindyo had landed 12 slaves on the 17th and that he had seen them. They were raw from the Coast. Salim bin Juma bought one, a stranger bought the rest. He recognised the girl and had seen her sold for Rs. 100. He had seen the dhow often at Pemba, and she frequently takes slaves, carrying Mahogo to the Coast and bringing back slaves. Zaina the slave girl in question stated that she had not been a month in Pemba, that she had come from Kilwa to Zanzibar but was not landed, being put on to another dhow at night. Matabola took her to Pemba in the dhow and sold her. His Honour considered the evidence sufficiently condemnatory and decreed the breaking up of the dhow.

In the second case of the Thrush captures, Lieut. Watson deposed that on July 30th being at Chapaka, he detained a dhow called the Fathel Khier, Abdul Rehman Hamis being the master thereof, on the ground that she was engaged in the slave trade, the following being his justification:—Kombo one of the crew stated that the dhow had landed six slaves at Matumbene on July 9th. There was found concealed on board one Hamis Neaketa who stated at first that he was free and afterwards admitted that he was a slave of the wife of Sherif Abadi, a well known slave dealer. The Thrush interpreter obtained a free boy named Yusef bin Alim, who stated that the dhow landed him at Matumbene in a rice bag about July 9th, and that he was stolen from the beach at Zanzibar by Sherif Abadi who locked him up in a house at Malindi. Jabu stated that he had seen this Hamis steal slaves at Pemba three times, and ship them in Abadi's dhows. The master and all but two of the crew jumped over-board and swam ashore after detention of the dhow. Yusef the free boy on being sworn said:—I was taken to Pemba about 20 days ago in Abadi's dhow. I was stolen by him and by one of the Sultan's askaris, Amari. They put me on board the dhow at night. There were many of us taken as slaves. When we were landed the dhow went on to Kisapaka. Kombo one of the crew on being sworn said:—I know the dhow. it belongs to Sherif Abadi. I thought it all right, but the owner and the Nahoda landed again and came back with a lot of people whom we landed in Pemba. I know Hamis, he kidnaps slaves. We landed the slaves at Matumbene and left a man in charge. We went to Kiapaka and a few days afterwards we were boarded.

His Honour then said,—This is a clear case. The vessel when caught had lately landed slaves, and must be condemned, broken up and sold.

The same paper of August 12 reports capture of still another dhow our contemporary writes:—Thanks to the vigilance and energy of H. M. S. "Thrush" another capture has been effected of a dhow engaged in slave-running. Mr. Jowett the Gunner was the successful captor, he being at the time, Aug. 5th, in charge of the cutter at Pansa. The case was heard by His Honour Judge de Sausmarez on Monday, when Mr. Jowett being sworn deposed as follows:—"I heard from a fisherman at Matambini of this dhow and we went up inside the reef and tried to stop her

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR C. E. BESSEY recently delivered an interesting address on "Science and Culture" before the Department of Natural Science Instruction, Buffalo, U.S. After referring to the late introduction of schools and colleges for the teaching of science and engineering, and the consequent spread of a belief that science is only the servant of our material wants and the rise of a tendency to materialism in thought, he drew attention to the fact that the utilitarian view of science is not sufficient, and asked whether science has not a higher value as a means of culture, such as literature. "Is a man made a better man, not merely a more efficient money-making machine, by the study of science?" It is a question which many are now asking in the educational circles of America.

To-day it is hopeless for anyone to attempt to master all knowledge, as was done in the days of the Admirable Crichton. That scientific culture is best which will enable him to classify facts, and not merely to know them. Science develops quickness and accuracy of observation, power of generalising on sound data, and of suspending the judgment in default of sufficient evidence. Science also teaches a man to entertain broader views of nature, and appreciate her grandeur. It teaches him humility and a proper appreciation of his insignificance in the great Whole, but it strengthens him by the certainty that he is the inheritor of all that makes for progress. Professor C. E. Bessey exhorted his audience to make science an aid to the higher culture, rather than a help to material success. "When we stand by the mighty Niagara," he said, "we realise that it has an infinitely higher significance for man than the mere turning of wheels. Just as the solemn flood of water speaks to and stirs man's deeper thoughts, and makes him forget the wheel-turning power of the rushing torrent, so the profound contemplation of nature through enlightened and untrammelled science leads him away from sordid things up to higher planes of thought and experience."

At the same Buffalo meeting, Professor H. S. Carhart spoke in a similar strain, and discussed the relative values of science and the humanities (or languages, literature, art, and history) as a means of culture. Physics, he pointed out, is a fundamental study in science, and should, he thinks, be taught in all secondary schools on an equal footing with other subjects. He also agreed with the recommendation of the "Council of Ten on Physics and Chemistry," that physics should be taught in the last year of the high school course, when the pupil has the necessary strength of mind and knowledge of mathematics to profit by it, and it should be accompanied by pratical work in the laboratory.

One cause of collisions at sea during fogs is to be found in the difficulty experienced in locating the position of foghorns, sirens, and other sonorous signals. M. Hardy, a French engineer, has brought out a device for telling the position of such sounds by means of two microphones, one in the bows and the other in the stern of the vessel. The bow microphone is connected with a telephone placed at the right ear, and the stern microphone with another at the left ear of the observer, who otherwise is isolated from the sound of the signal. Knowing the speed of sound and how long it will take to travel the length of the ship, the observer, by noting the interval between the sounds given by the two telephones, can estimate the direction of the fog signal. When both sounds are simultaneous, the fog signal is at right angles to the vessel.

MM. Deherain and Demoussy have been studying humus or vegetable mould, and find that the oxidation of the vegetable matter which produces the mould is more rapid at higher temperatures and with free circulation of the air. It follows that in hot countries the soil will soon become exhausted if not enriched with manure to make fresh humus. Manure and tillage to admit oxygen are essential to keep up the supply of humus. Moreover, the nitrogenous vegetable matter of the soil becomes more apt to produce nitrates in proportion as it loses carbon.

Dr. Franz Boas, who collects the myths and legends of the American north-west tribes, has come to the conclusion that these have been largely borrowed not only from all other parts of America, but from the Old World too. Dr. Boas tests the matter by comparing the incidents in a story with those of the same or a similar story in more or less distant parts. If the coincidences are numerous, he considers this a proof of borrowing.

"Number Nip" is a tricky wood and mountain sprite, not unknown to English folk-lore, but evidently an immigrant from Germany. Under the name of Rubezahl, he figures in the tales of the Riesengeburge, but according to Dr. A. Lincke, of Dresden, he is not more at home in Germany than in England, and is probably of Slavonic origin. Apparently he was either formerly a divinity of the fields and agriculture, or the old German rain and thunder god.

Bulletin No. 38 of the Maryland Station shows that crimson clover ploughed under the surface increased the yield of potatoes by from 36 to 50 per cent. Ridge and level culture and deep shallow culture produced a like effect. Spraying four times with Bordeaux mixture doubled the crop. Bulletin No. 61 of the Kentucky Station shows that potash is perhaps the best fertiliser to use for potatoes; nitrates and phosphates are not always profitable. Bulletin 45 of the Minnesota Station, shows that a subsoil of heavy clay increased the yield of potatoes. Scab, it says, can only be prevented by planting in land free of scab ungus, and scabby potatoes should be dug as soon as they are ripe, for the scab grows as long as they are in the ground. Internal brown rot works at the centre of the potato, and all seed thus infected should be discarded. Bulletin No. 113 of the Cornell Station recommends Bordeaux mixture for early and late blight, and corrosive sublimate for scab.

Mr. Percival Lowell, of Boston, U. S., has gone to Flagstaff, Arizona, to continue his observations on the planet Mars. He is accompanied by Mr. Alvan Clark, who will mount the new 24 inch telescope. Dr. Lee, of Chicago University, also goes with him to observe double stars. Mr. Lowell, it will be remembered, is a strong believer in the hypothesis that the "canals" of Mars are an artificial system for utilising the spring floods of the planet.

Dr. Leon Bertrand, of Antwerp, uses the double fluoride of uranyl and ammonium as a fluorescent substance in connection with the Rontgen rays. It is said to be fully as good as tungstate of calcium, and much cheaper.

Lavoisier said that life was a chemical phenomenon, and as all chemical action requires certain conditions of temperature, it becomes interesting to consider animal temperatures in relation to the problems of evolution. The temperatures required for the chemical actions of life may either come from the surrounding medium, or be produced in the animal system. According to M. Quinton, the first life on the globe was sustained by the temperatures of the media around it. The animals did not require to generate much heat themselves. As the general temperature of the earth fell, animals produced the heat necessary in their own bodies. The evolution of species thus keeps pace with the cooling of the globe.

The ancient animals, such as the marsupials, have a relatively low, those of the modern group a relatively high, power of generating heat. The temperature of marsupials is lower than that of camels and horses, which again is lower that that of birds and oxen. On the other hand, more recent animals such as rats, monkeys, and mankind show a falling off in their temperature. For example, the temperature of marsupials is from 20 to 30 degs. Centigrade, that of camels and horses about 38, that of birds and oxen 40 to 42, that of monkeys 38, and that of men 37½ degs. The low figure for the marsupials, according to M. Quinton, comes from the higher temperature of the medium and the feebler calorific power of the animal itself; the low figure for mankind, on the other hand, comes from his adaptation to his medium.

The "Electrician" publishes an extract from a letter by an officer on board the s. s. John Pender, now on the West Coast of Africa, which gives an account of a remarkable occurence while the vessel was splicing a submarine cable on June 16th last, in latitude 5deg. 31min. south, and longitude 10deg. 37½ min. east. The third officer took a sounding with Lord Kelvin's wire machine, in which the ordinary lead line is replaced by pianoforte wire having a 30-lb. shot at the end, and sometimes a thermometer. Apparently the shot touched bottom at 520 fathoms, for the wire suddenly became slack. The shot usually detaches itself by a trigger on striking the bottom. On hauling in the wire, it appeared, however, from the strain, that the shot was still on. When 320 fathoms had been heaved in, the wire suddenly darted about in various directions, like a fishing line when a trout is hooked, and it became evident that some deep sea monster had caught or swallowed the shot, thermometer and all.

Unhappily the wire broke, and this extraordinary specimen was lost. Considering the depth, 3,120 feet, one wonders what sort of an animal could stand the pressure. The writer vouches for the truth of the "yarn," and, considering the authority of the "Electrician," his voucher must be regarded as trustworthy. The real depth of water at the spot, as measured by another sounding, was 1,135 fathoms, and the bottom of mud. The writer seems to think the animal must have swallowed 320 fathoms of wire, as well as the shot, but this assumption is unnecessary if we suppose that he swollowed or caught the shot at a depth of 520 fathoms, and rose with the wire 320 fathoms while it was being pulled in, as fishes are apt to do. The adventure suggests a new method of deep sea fishing with strong wire, which might become useful to science as well as industry.

A DESECRATED TOMB.

FAR away in the interior of the mighty Himalayan range, on a lofty ridge overlooking a chaotic panorama of mountains, might be seen two sportsmen, their khaki dresses touched by the last brilliant rays of the sun sinking into a gorgeous bed of purple and gold clouds.

All day long these young Englishmen had stalked, not in vain, the wily Markhor, and they were now weary and ready for the repose of the evening camp. They were travelling with some regard to creature comfort, each having a tent, different in some important respects in structure, but both equally grateful to a tired shikari at nightfall.

They had reached an exceptionally suitable spot on a ledge of level ground, jutting from the hill-side, and their coolies were all arrived in advance, but to their surprise there were no signs of the tents being pitched.

"What is the matter?" cried one of the sportsmen—"Why don't you pitch the tents?"

A grey bearded but wiry Mohammedan came forward.

"Gharib parwar," said he, with clasped hands, deprecatingly, "I dare not. This is the grave of the Sainted Maula Baksh, who was buried here many years ago. It is holy ground. Should we camp here, some awful calamity is sure to befall us."

The language used by our young sportsmen in reply was not polite. The violence of the expressions employed were, perhaps, excusable under the circumstances.

Where in the name of all that is profane, could they at that hour find another place, and where in a day's march could they expect to come across a spot so suitable as that where they were?

Needless to say, the tents were pitched—and what was far worse—the Sahebs insisted on the dinner being laid out on the very slab that covered the Saint's remains. With nervous and awestruck air, the venison steaks were handed round by the old khansama, who shook his head more than once as the progress of the meal infused gaiety into the hearts of his masters.

"And now," said one, whom we will call Jones—"Let us drink to the"

"Not impossible she"

"Who shall command my heart and me" as some poet says:—Let us both drink each to our own "not impossible she."

This was done accordingly with musical honours.

"And finally," said the other, named Tomkins—"Let us pour a libation to the names of the departed Mawla Baksh—" and here he emptied the muddy dregs of his beer bottle on the tomb.

The khansama, shudderingly flung the empty bottle over a precipice, muttering to himself as he removed the iron enamelled camp plates and cups.

"Ah; woeful day! The thrice accursed alcohol cast upon a true believer's grave! What will become of us!" and then his murmurings lapsed into prayer.

The day had been too exhausting for prolonged revelry on the part of Messrs. Tomkins and Jones, and soon they, as well as their retainers were sunk in slumber, under a peaceful star-lit sky, many thousands of feet above the distant sea.

But the offended Spirit of the Mohammedan Saint did not long remain unavenged.

Scarce had the noises of the little camp subsided into complete silence, than over the hill-tops appeared a cloud of dense blackness. A few heavy raindrops fell, and then after blinding flashes, followed a roar as if the heavens were split asunder. This seemed to be the signal for a mighty battle of the elements. The wind arose with terrific fury and swept the hills with a force that seemed irresistible.

Tomkins was awoke by the crack of the ridge-pole of his Cabul Tent, which broke in two. A moment or so after, down came his tent, and he crawled out, wretched, wet through, into the open. By the incessant flashes of lightning, he was able to find his way to Jones' tent, which still stood erect. Strange to say (to one unaccustomed to tents), Jones' tent owed its immunity from the storm to its having no ridge-pole at all—having a ridge rope stretched instead of the pole. There was consequently less resistance to the wind; the tent swayed and gave way before the tempest, but did not fall. Indeed, of all the little camp, it was the only tent that stood at all, and soon all the coolies and the venerable khansama himself, were crouching for shelter under its outer fly.

"Ah," said the old khansama to himself, "If we escape with our lives, it will be more than we deserve."

* * * * * *

They all escaped with their lives, and survived to return safely to the level plains of Hindustan.

But ever after, Jones and Tomkins sang gratefully the praises of the Patent Ridgeless Tent.

The moral of this little tale is obvious enough. Refrain from a picnic on the tomb of a saint, when you are camping out, unless you are provided with a Patent Ridgeless Tent from the Muir Mills Co., Ld., Cawnpore.

Extract from Report of Brigade-Surgeon J. B. Hamilton, Lucknow, 29th March 1888, on Ambulance tent of the Muir Mills Co., Ld., Cawnpore (Ridgeless pattern):—

"The tent in question was, by permission of Sir Charles Gough, V.C., K.C.B., Commanding, at Lucknow, tested on several field days last cold season."

"About a fortnight ago a severe storm passed over the station, and while all the European Privates' tents pitched in the Barracks close by were blown down, this tent stood. Even the ropes did not break, nor did the pegs draw, and the tent gave efficient shelter."

Dept: Agriculture & Commerce, N.-W.P. & Oudh.
(Dated) Cawnpore, 2nd May, 1888.

Dear Sir,—Replying to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I beg to state that the small Field Service Pattern Ridgeless Tent, which I purchased from you in March, was exposed on the 12th of that month to a very severe test. A regular tornado of wind and rain swept suddenly over my camp and lasted for about two hours. Except in cyclones at sea, I do not remember having experienced a more violent storm than that was at its first commencement. The Ridgeless tent, not only withstood the wind without drawing a peg, but proved completely waterproof at a time when every other tent was letting in water like a sieve. Altogether, I was extremely well satisfied with its behaviour, and should now be ready to face any weather in it."—Your's faithfully,

(Sd.) D. G. PITCHER, Col.,
Director of Agriculture and Commerce,
N.-W. P. & Oudh.

29th April, 1890.

"One of your Ridgeless Dwelling Tents" 12' by 9' which I had 3 month's in Kashmir in 1894, 3 months winter tour 1894-95, and then 4 months in Pamirs or travelling to-and-fro seems in perfect order. It withstood a snow storm that broke down 2 new 10' Kashmir tents, made by another firm in Cawnpore, and which were being used by two other members of the Pamir Commission."

M. J. GEPALD, Brigdr.-Genl.,
Commanding Hyderabad Contingent.

30th August, 1896.

"For the past 7 years I have spent many months in each year at altitudes well over the limit of vegetation. During all these years I have used nothing but your ridgeless tents, both Dwelling Tents and Shouldaries, and am probably better able to form an opinion of their merits than any other man in India. I have had them pitched frequently at from 15,000 to 17,000 feet above the sea level, and the tents have ridden out violent thunder and snow-storms without sustaining any damage, and where ridge-pole tents have come down flat over the luckless men in them I have felt no anxiety.

The small 9' by 8' tent you made for me in October 1889, has only just given out after almost 7 years of constant wet snow and high winds and exposed on lofty mountain ranges in Kulu, Bara Bangahal, and Lahaul. I do not think it possible to improve on the tent you built for me to my pattern."

R. WALLER, SENIOR,
Survey of India, Simla.

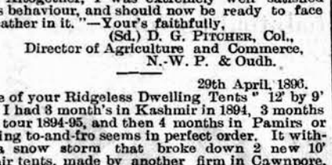
UNEQUALLED FOR EFFECT AND COMFORT.

WHITE'S Patent LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS

which has now been before the Public over 50 years, still—notwithstanding the numerous other Trusses since brought out—STANDS UNRIVALLED, as proved by the much increased sales of the last few years. It has a world-wide reputation, orders having been received from nearly all civilized parts of the globe. *It is highly recommended by Medical Men*, who consider it the best. The Truss, which is equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position, is very light and effective, and having no steel in the Band does not in any way chafe the wearer, as is so often the case with other Trusses.

Consultations, Descriptive Illustrated Circular, &c. free.
Prices:—Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/- Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 33/6

J. WHITE & CO., Limited,
228, PICCADILLY (First Floor), LONDON, ENGLAND.
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS. SCIATIC, RIDING, AND OTHER BELTS. *All goods are manufactured on the premises, and if genuine, should bear our stamp.*

PETER MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN


INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydrozyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the pleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "eructation" of fish. A most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

Sir HENRY THOMPSON describes natural aperient waters as vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared; and "HUNYADI JANOS" as "THE MOST CONCENTRATED OF THE SALINE GROUP." Annual sale six million bottles. Signature, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, on label secures genuineness.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

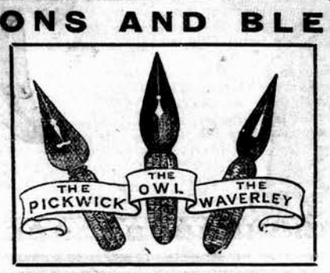
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co. Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.
EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.
"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."
Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.
Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.
"They are a Treasure." *Standard.*
Sold by all Stationers.


"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." *Standard.*
"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal*
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They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
PENS

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.
Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.
HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
PERSONALLY ORDERED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
ADOPTED BY Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c. And by Leading Physicians.
PRONOUNCED BY Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B. a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY. The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE. The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS. AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.
The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."
The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:
Vigor & Co., 21, Baker St., London.
Send for descriptive pamphlet which can be had from Bombay Gazette Office.

S. & H. HARRIS.

WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
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Nestlé's Food
ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS.
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.
HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS.
Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MAC FARLANE & Co. GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.
Macfarlane's Castings,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."
ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC.
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NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS.
MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY
Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application.
WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are brandied with Their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

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BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every Unmentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every unmentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

TANTALUS SPIRIT STANDS.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

Silver Mounted Toilet Bottles, 3¼ in., Rs. 4-8 each.

Silver Mounted Toilets in Cases, Rs. 40, Rs. 56, and Rs. 80.

Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 8 in., Rs. 13.

Cigar and Cigarette Boxes, Rs. 36.

Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, Rs. 46, and Rs. 65.

Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 4 in., Rs. 9-8.

BOMBAY & POONA.

FANCY CABINET GOODS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 35.

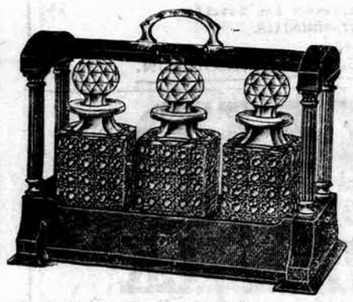
Silver Mounted Toilet Bottle, 8 in., Rs. 13.

Tantalus Spirit Stand .....Rs. 35.
Do. do. 2 pint Bottles ... „ 26.

New Jewel, Perfume and Toilet Cabinet, Rs. 200.

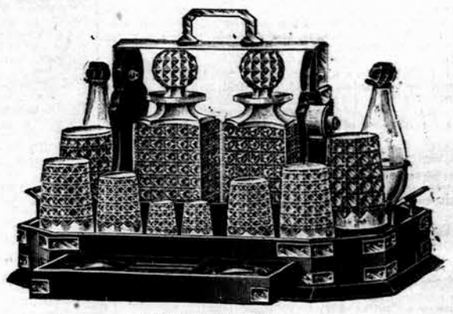
Tantalus Frame, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 80.

Tantalus Frame, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 38.



Corinthian Tantalus Spirit Frame, 3 quart Bottles, Rs. 145.

Combination Spirit, Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet, Rs. 180.



After Dinner Tray, Rs. 240.

Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.
Ellen Terry
PEARS
INVENTOR
Matchless for the hands and complexion.
Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
Pears'
Soap

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN
RED SEAL BRAND
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents and Importers.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DISINFECT WITH "SANITAS" DISINFECTING POWDER

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

"SANITAS" POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and generates (by slow evaporation) the active oxygenated and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.

1.—Place in saucers about the room.
2.—Keep about a table-spoonful in all chamber utensils.
3.—Keep a tin for use in every closet.
4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
5.—Place about a table-spoonful in all spittoons.
6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cowsheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
8.—Use it for scrubbing the floors of hospitals and workhouses, and the decks of ships.

PRICE OF THIS TIN, 1/-

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